

## Reagan's Tax Reform Plan: Richest and Poorest Pay Less

By Anne Swanson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The tax-reform proposal that President Ronald Reagan was scheduled to announce Tuesday night would reduce taxes most for the very richest and the very poorest Americans, according to administration sources and documents.

If the Reagan plan passes Congress and is enacted, individuals would pay 5.2 percent less on the average in federal taxes than they do under current law, and corporations would pay 22.5 percent more. That is a smaller shift of tax burdens from individuals to business than was proposed in the U.S. Treasury Department's original tax revision plan.

Under the new proposal, taxpayers earning more than \$200,000 a year would pay 18.7 percent of their income in taxes instead of the current 21 percent, a tax reduction of 10.7 percent. On the low end, those earning less than \$10,000 would pay 0.9 percent of their income in taxes rather than the current 1.4 percent, and those making between \$10,000 and \$20,000 a year would pay 2.5 percent instead of 3.2 percent.

The hypothetical tax reduction would be 35.5 percent for the lowest income bracket, 22.8 percent for the next-lowest and 13.5 percent for taxpayers earning from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year.

People in the four income brackets up to \$200,000 would get larger tax cuts than under the first Treasury plan, while those earning above \$200,000 would get a smaller reduction.

For example, middle-class taxpayers earning \$30,000 to \$50,000 a year who now pay an average of 7.8 percent of their earnings to the Treasury would pay 7.3 percent under the Reagan plan—a tax reduction of 6.6 percent. In the first Treasury plan, these taxpayers would have gotten a 9.3-percent reduction.

The White House was withholding details like these about the president's plan until Wednesday, the day after his speech to the nation to start a campaign for tax simplification.

President Reagan accuses the Democrats of ignoring the dangers of Communism. Page 3.

White House strategists wanted the president to get the first opportunity to characterize his tax program before its details were released to the public.

The new package would have three personal rates of 15, 25 and 35 percent and a top corporate rate of 33 percent, with lower rates for smaller companies. Interest on a mortgage for a principal home would remain fully deductible.

Like the Treasury's first plan, the president's proposal would restrict deductions for interest payments on second homes, auto, consumer and bank loans to the total amount of each taxpayer's income from investments, plus \$5,000. However, these limitations would be phased in over a period of up to 10 years.

Under the new proposal, deductions for business meals would be more generous than in the first Treasury plan, which suggested that \$25 be the maximum deduct-

ible cost of any meal. The new plan would allow deducting half the cost of meals above \$25.

Half of capital gains would be subject to taxation, rather than the current 40 percent, and the definition of capital asset would be narrowed somewhat. Treasury One, as the first plan is called, proposed taxing capital gains as ordinary income and indexing the value of assets to inflation, a version that would have raised considerably more revenue.

As in the first plan, state and local taxes would no longer be deductible from federal income tax. Income averaging, allowing taxpayers to average years with unusually high earnings with those before and after them, would be repealed under the new plan.

Contributions to charitable organizations would be fully deductible, and contributions of stocks or property could be deducted at fair market value. Both of those are changes from limitations proposed in the earlier plan that were strongly opposed by private universities, museums and others. The president's proposal, like its predecessor, would repeal the provision letting taxpayers who use the standard deduction deduct charitable contributions.

The tax cut for the lower-income taxpayers is large partly because President Reagan's plan calls for a bigger-than-anticipated increase in the zero-bracket amount, also called the standard deduction, used now by two-thirds of all taxpayers—those who do not itemize de-

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A man comforted a Bangladeshi woman as they awaited medical attention.

## Bonn and Paris Fail to Resolve Dispute on SDI

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President François Mitterrand of France were unable Tuesday to bridge their differences over the U.S. research program on space-based weapons but agreed to discuss pooling West European high technology.

The two met for about five hours in the southern town of Constance, on the shores of Lake Constance, in an effort to resolve disagreements that emerged during the summit meeting of industrial democracies in Bonn earlier this month.

At the Bonn meeting, Mr. Mitterrand announced that France would not participate in President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

He said that the American project would reduce European participants to the role of "subcontractors" and spark an exodus of talent to the United States.

Grateful to Mr. Reagan for going through with the visit to the German military cemetery at Bitburg, Mr. Kohl embraced the Strategic Defense Initiative, although in recent days he has sounded more skeptical.

During a break in their conversations, Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand suggested that they had not overcome their fundamental differences.

"Our approaches are different," said Mr. Mitterrand, "but that should not lead to excessive conclusions."

He stressed the fundamental importance of the French-West German axis for Europe.

"We are going to carry on and deepen this relationship," he said.

Asked about a French proposal for the creation of a Western European "community of technology," Mr. Kohl said that it was vital for Europeans to meet the inventive challenges of the United States and Japan by strengthening their own resources.

He said that the West German and French research ministers would meet within two weeks on the project, known as Eureka, and that bilateral expert commissions would be formed to discuss it.

Mr. Kohl also said that a West German commission of experts would visit Washington soon "to verify the various preliminary conditions" for possible participation in research on space-based defense systems.

"There is a whole series of questions open," he said.

The chancellor's brief remarks underscored what is emerging as his government's tactic for avoiding being split between Washington and Paris on Mr. Reagan's space-based defense project.

West German officials have in recent days expressed support for the Eureka project envisaged as an essentially civilian undertaking, while stressing that it is not a substitute for the Strategic Defense Initiative.



David P. Jacobsen

## TWA Seeks A Buyer to Thwart Bid By Financier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The board of directors of Trans World Airlines voted Tuesday to put the company up for sale after a U.S. federal judge cleared the way for a hostile \$600-million takeover bid by a New York financier, Carl C. Icahn.

The airline, the fifth-largest U.S. air carrier and a major force in trans-Atlantic service, said it would seek a friendly merger to block the unwanted \$18-a-share bid, which it views as inadequate.

The airline declined to elaborate on possible buyers.

The company's decision followed a court ruling Tuesday morning that cleared the way for Mr. Icahn to continue his quest for the airline, denying TWA's request for an injunction against the financier.



A Bangladeshi gets a typhoid shot.

## Wave 'Like a Wall' Left Death Behind

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

CHAIR PIR BUX, Bangladesh — Four days after a cyclone devastated the lowlands of southeastern Bangladesh, thousands of peasant families were burying their dead Tuesday and struggling for food and shelter in a landscape strewn with human corpses and carcasses of sheep and cattle.

Here on the tiny island of Urr Char, an armed forces helicopter arrived for the third day in a row, bearing coconuts, bananas and plastic sheets for the peasants to use for temporary shelter.

"The wave came like a big wall," said Mohammed Ibrahim, 50. He said it had been 15 to 20 feet high (4.5 to 6 meters) and that families had held on to the rooftops and bamboo poles of their thatched huts in desperate efforts to keep from being swept away.

"All of us thought we were being pushed into the river," said Ohidur Rahman, an elderly man wearing only a lungi, or skirt, that was caked with mud.

"Everyone was clinging to the rooftops," he said, adding that the wind then shifted direction and blew many people off.

The only structures that remained standing in this area Tuesday were a few government-built three-story cement buildings of the National Forestry Service, built in the last few years as part of a program to put up something that could be used as shelter during storms.

Although there have been random estimates and guesses that tens of thousands may have died in the storm, government officials re-

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## Argentine Witnesses Tell of Life Under State Terror

By Lydia Chavez  
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Every day in a small courtroom here, witnesses describe the horror of living in a country where the government, according to a presidential commission, carried out a systematic campaign of murder in which more than 9,000 people disappeared in the late 1970s.

Piece by piece, the prosecution's case has been brought against nine former Argentine military leaders, among them General Jorge Videla, who led the 1976 coup that brought the military to power.

The testimony in the trial, which began April 22, shows how institutional repression quickly outstripped the violence of leftist extremists who at the time of the coup

were taking responsibility for bombings and kidnappings.

Reports of people who simply "disappeared" during what was known as "the dirty war" jumped to 3,850 during the first year of the military government, from 359 in 1975, according to testimony.

Many of those who take the witness stand, or are mentioned in testimony, tried in small, sometimes very brave ways to fight the war.

What follows are the accounts of some of them as described in court testimony.

Maria Luisa Martinez de Gonzalez, a midwife at the Quilmes Hospital, was working the night shift on April 3, 1977, when the police checked in a young woman in labor, according to court testimony. As part of her job, she assisted in

the delivery. The next day, the police returned to the hospital and drove off with the patient in the back of a small truck, witnesses testified.

That might have been the end of the incident, but Mrs. Martinez began to ask questions about the patient, who had been registered as Silvia Mabel Valenzuela. In an act of decency that probably cost her her life, she sent the woman's parents a postcard telling them that their daughter had given birth to a daughter.

The postcard prompted inquiries by the woman's parents, but the hospital director denied that such a person had ever been a patient at his clinic, witnesses testified. The baby was left behind when her mother was seized and is presumed to have died.

The woman never reappeared, but somehow the police got wind of Mrs. Martinez's concern. Four days after she assisted in the birth, security forces arrested her at her home. Her daughter testified that as the agents left with her mother, one turned and said, "You will never see her again." She never did.

Robert Cox, former editor of The Buenos Aires Herald, an English-language newspaper, was one of the few local journalists who reported on the disappeared. In court, he compared his realization of the government's involvement in the killings to piecing together a "diabolical jigsaw puzzle."

"I had long ago realized that if I could publish reports rapidly and if the report contained something that suggested there would be an outcry abroad, those people would appear," Mr. Cox said.

Mr. Videla dismissed the reporter's concerns soon after taking office in 1976, saying, "There are some things that cannot be talked about."

In a more candid discussion, Mr. Cox recalled, Admiral Emilio Massera, a former navy commander who is also on trial, told him, "If you mention my name once again in your newspaper, I'll put you away for good."

The trial reveals the courage of the families of the disappeared. Parents who had always lived within the law were forced to search for children who disappeared. The mere act of looking for them or asking questions put their own lives in danger, since they too could be picked up as suspected "subversives."

As some of them testify in court, it sometimes seems they are still looking for the final piece of proof.

Maria Kubrick Maroff de Lefteroff was jailed for several months during a search for her daughter. She last saw her daughter in 1977. The last she heard of her daughter, she said in court, was her screams and moans while they tortured her at a suburban police station.

After Mrs. Lefteroff testified, the judge asked if she had anything else to add.

"I want to know if my daughter is alive or dead," she said.



Andreas Papandreu

## Papandreu Foresees 'Calmer Seas' if He Wins

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

IOANNINA, Greece — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has said that Greece's relations with the United States and the European allies will enter "calmer seas" if his party wins in parliamentary elections on Sunday.

The Greek leader, relaxing in a hotel suite in this town near the Albanian border, after one rally and before another in a grueling election campaign, said Monday he was confident that his Socialist Party would win an absolute majority in the 300-seat parliament.

Less partial analysts say the race against the New Democracy Party is closer, but they do tend to give an edge to the Socialists.

Mr. Papandreu, speaking in what he said was the first interview he had granted during the campaign, said that lack of public interest in foreign relations, as evidenced by a campaign centered almost exclusively on domestic issues, showed that Greeks wanted

above all "responsible handling" of foreign policy.

"They don't want adventures," he said. "Our allies can expect calmer seas, but on fundamental questions that require solution they will find our position remains unchanged."

The prime minister did not specify the issues, but the tenor of the 45-minute interview suggested that he meant Greek objections to Western policies toward the Turkish-Greek dispute, which have sharply limited Greek participation in the military activities of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

He agreed that the change between his victorious 1981 campaign and 1985 is deep. In 1981, he put himself at odds with Greece's allies by indicating that he would leave NATO and the European Community and expel American military bases. Greek membership in the two organizations is no longer put in question.

"The voters have shown disinterest in the Common Market, NATO

as issues," Mr. Papandreu said. "They are not greatly interested in foreign policy. The immediate issue is their daily lives."

He offered no disagreement when asked whether the aim of his first term had been to make Greece's partners pay greater attention to the views of Athens, and having obtained this, he would, if re-elected, sail a more even course.

Mr. Papandreu refused to say

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Severino Santapichi: No stranger to political cases.

## Judge in Papal Trial: Part of a New Breed

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

ROME — Severino Santapichi, the judge in the trial of eight persons accused of conspiring to assassinate Pope John Paul II, is presiding over a trial that he himself did much to bring about.

On Sept. 24, 1981, four months after the pope was shot, the court that convicted Mehmet Ali Agca for the attack issued a sharp dissent from what was then the popular view, and also that of the state prosecutor, that Mr. Agca had acted alone.

"Agca was only the visible point of a conspiracy which, though impossible to define, was widespread and menacing and devised by shadowy forces which not even the Turkish authorities were able to render intelligible," the report said.

The effort to kill the pope was "a complex machination" of unknown figures, it went on.

Mr. Santapichi presided at Mr. Agca's trial, and the statement drafted by his longtime associate, Judge Antonio Abata, represented what then seemed to be his last word on the matter. Instead, it set in motion a series of events and investigations that led the judge back to the bench Monday.

The trial's first day was not an easy one for the tall, stately justice. He alternated between a meditative slouch and vigorous paces designed to bring order to his courtroom.

At one point, he infuriated reporters and television crews who had crushed forward to hear the proceedings, ordering them to be seated, or leave the courtroom. Despite the poor acoustics, they sat down.

And when Mr. Agca, who is the prosecution's lead witness, sought to interject irrelevant remarks, the judge rose nightly from his chair

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## 6th American Kidnapped in Beirut; Camp Battles Mount

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Giumien kidnapped the American director of the American University Hospital on Tuesday as he walked to work in Moslem West Beirut, a university spokesman said.

David P. Jacobsen, 54, of Huntington Beach, California, became the sixth American kidnapped in Beirut since March 1984.

There was no claim of responsibility for the abduction. Islamic Jihad, believed to be an extremist Shiite Moslem group with links to Iran, has claimed responsibility for other abductions.

Meanwhile, encircled Palestinian guerrillas recaptured key positions from Shiite Moslem forces around West Beirut's Sabra refugee camp, but they were later pushed out after a fierce four-hour bombardment, spokesmen for both sides said.

Palestinian gunners in the hills east of Beirut unleashed a rocket barrage on Shiite strongholds to support their comrades at the Sabra and Chatila camps.

The police said that 20 persons

Shiite Moslem militiamen in southern Lebanon oppose the return of the P.L.O. Page 5.

were killed and 62 were wounded. About 300 people have been killed and more than 1,000 have been wounded in nine days of fighting.

Mr. Jacobsen, who was kidnapped Tuesday, was walking from the campus of the American University of Beirut to the hospital complex a block away when he was abducted at gunpoint, according to the university spokesman, who declined to be identified.

A witness, who also refused to be identified, said that six persons carried out the kidnapping, using a blue van. They fired one pistol shot at the feet of an unidentified doctor who was walking with Mr. Jacobsen, the witness said.

He said that Mr. Jacobsen told the gunmen: "Okay, I'll go. I'll go."

The other Americans still missing in Beirut are: William Buckley, 56, the U.S. Embassy political officer; the Reverend Benjamin Weir, 60, a Presbyterian minister; Peter Kilburn, 60, a librarian at the American University of Beirut; the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenco, 50, a Roman Catholic priest; and Terry A. Anderson, 37, a correspondent for The Associated Press.

Islamic Jihad also has said that it is holding two of four Frenchmen abducted in Lebanon — Marcel Fontaine, 45, vice consul of the French Embassy, and Marcel Carton, 62, the embassy's protocol officer.

The police say two other Frenchmen, Michel Serrati, a researcher, and Jean-Paul Krauffmann, a journalist, were abducted on May 18 while traveling to Beirut International Airport. No one has claimed responsibility.

Islamic Jihad officials in statements published by Beirut newspapers on May 16, said that all Americans, except Mr. Kilburn, as well as Mr. Anderson, were imprisoned in Kuwait, and that attacks on U.S. and French embassies were in December.

### INSIDE

Some experts warn that Moscow might gain a advantage if SALT pact expires. Page 4.

China has decided to end free tuition in higher education and to reform system. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

MCI Communications Corp. was awarded \$113 million in an antitrust case against AT&T. MCI said it will appeal. Page 9.

SPORTS

Spent a Buck earned \$2.6 million, thoroughbred racing's biggest payday ever, by winning the Jersey Derby. Page 17.

TOMORROW

Part I of a two-part special report focuses on the international aerospace industry.

Concern about jobs — including concern about the impact of technology on employment — is among the key findings of an eight-country poll sponsored in part by the Herald Tribune.



## EC Farm Officials Agree On Need for Reforms

The Associated Press

STENA, Italy — Agricultural ministers from the European Community agreed Tuesday to seek major, long-term reforms in their costly farm support policy. In recent years the policy has created huge food surpluses and has set the EC on a collision course with the United States over subsidized food exports.

The ministers said after an informal two-day meeting that they backed a call by Frans Andriessen, the EC agricultural minister, for reforming the farm program, which eats up more than two-thirds of the community's annual budget.

In a 10-page report, Mr. Andriessen suggested several ways to change the farm policy, including price controls to balance supply and demand and to do away with the EC's food surpluses. He also suggested that farmers, rather than taxpayers, subsidize sales of farm goods on world markets.

Officials said that the ministers supported Mr. Andriessen's call for reforms but did not act upon the specific proposals.

Italy's agriculture minister, Filippo Pandolfi, the meeting's chair-

man, said that the ministers "expressed the common will to make a great effort" to institute agricultural reforms. "We have got a lot of tough work in the months ahead," Mr. Pandolfi added.

He said there would be "a very thorough discussion" for the remainder of the year between the European Commission, the farm ministers and farm union groups.

Apart from the costs of paying farmers for goods that are placed in storage, the EC's surplus food stocks have become politically embarrassing at a time when many in the world go hungry.

Current surplus stocks contain millions of tons of cereals and dairy products.

After the United States, the EC is the world's largest exporter of agricultural products. As such it is increasingly seeking markets for these products but is meeting growing competition from not only the United States but also such exporting nations as India, China, Argentina and Canada.

Currently, EC farmers are guaranteed a price for their products at the outset of each marketing year, regardless of output in most cases.



General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, the president of Bangladesh, points to the body of a woman on one of the islands in the Bay of Bengal that was hit by a tidal wave.

## Victims in Bangladesh Are Fighting to Survive

(Continued from Page 1)

man, said that the ministers "expressed the common will to make a great effort" to institute agricultural reforms. "We have got a lot of tough work in the months ahead," Mr. Pandolfi added.

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do with some government assistance, including rice, tons of food and canisters of drinking water. The villagers said that the government was helping in the construction of new wells but that many were being forced to drink the saline water that was left in the fields because their existing wells had been destroyed.

"We don't even have cloth to wear or a shed to live under," said Mr. Rahman. "All our houses have washed away."

General Ershad visited here on Monday and handed out 100 taka, or a little more than \$3 in cash, to each person, but residents said Tuesday that they still had the money.

"We wouldn't know where to spend it," said one, standing in an empty muddy field.

**Day of Mourning Observed**  
Millions of people thronged mosques in Bangladesh to observe a day of mourning for victims of the disaster, Reuters reported from Dhaka, the capital.

While navy ships and helicopters searched the seas and islands for survivors of the cyclone, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) inland, thousands of people were fleeing from overflowing rivers.

The worst-hit new areas were the eastern districts of Sylhet and Comilla. The deputy commissioners of both areas said about 200,000 people were moving to higher ground, leaving their belongings behind.

Chief Rear Admiral Sultan Ahmed of the Bangladesh Navy was put in charge of overall relief operations. Involving all available armed forces mobilized on a war footing.

His first priority was drinking water for the island survivors.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Blames Arms Stalemate on Soviet

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House agreed Tuesday with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, that there was no progress in the first round of the Geneva nuclear arms talks, but said this was because of Soviet recalcitrance and backtracking. Mr. Gorbachev said Monday that the talks were "fruitless" because of U.S. insistence on continuing work on space defense.

U.S. spokesman said: "We note Mr. Gorbachev's comment over the weekend about the first round, which he characterized as fruitless. Unfortunately we find ourselves in agreement with this characterization, owing to Soviet backtracking from positions they took in previous negotiations."

**Kuwait Stops Issuing Entry Visas**  
KUWAIT (Reuters) — Kuwait has suspended temporarily the issuance of entry visas and residence permits for foreigners wanting to work in the Gulf state as part of tighter security measures following Saturday's car bomb attack on its ruler.

Announcing the decision Tuesday, Interior Minister Sheikh Nawaf al-Ahmed al-Sabah said that the halt would be temporary "until certain brakes are applied on laws related to visas."

Parliamentary sources said that Kuwait was preparing to amend existing security regulations, especially those related to residence permits for non-Kuwaitis, who account for more than half of the population of 1.7 million people. Security sources said that several suspects had been arrested following the attack on the emir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, who escaped with scratches from flying glass. Four persons, including the driver of the car used in the bombing, were killed.

**Von Bulow's Ex-Mistress Testifies**



Alexandra Isles as she arrived at court Tuesday.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island (AP) — A judge denied defense requests Tuesday to limit the testimony of Claus von Bulow's former mistress, who returned from Europe to appear at his retrial and add to testimony that once helped convict him of attempting to murder his wife.

Judge Corinne F. Grande said that the previous testimony of Alexandra Isles was relevant and that any new testimony should be allowed because the witness, not the prosecution, had withdrawn it.

On the stand, Mrs. Isles said that she had given prosecutors new information. She did not discuss it, but said that when Mr. von Bulow told her of his wife's first coma, "there was behavior that troubled me" and "I didn't want to recognize what it might have implied."

### Bomb Injures 16 in Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A bomb exploded Tuesday at an army medical center in an office building in central Johannesburg, injuring at least 16 people, officials said.

A soldier said he and a friend spotted the bomb and shouted an alarm about 10 minutes before it went off, allowing time for most people to escape.

The soldier said the bomb appeared to be a cylinder-shaped mine hidden in a cardboard box in a hallway leading to a fire escape in the 25-story building. The blast occurred in mid-afternoon when the second-floor medical office was filled with medics and patients.

### Brazil Sugar Workers' Strike Ends

SAO PAULO (WP) — Representatives of the Brazilian sugar cane industry and rural workers have ended their strike after signing an agreement mediated by the labor minister, Almir Pazzianotto.

The accord, signed Monday, signaled an important shift toward free collective bargaining between labor and employers as the new civilian government struggles to restore industrial democracy.

Since the military left power in March, airline employees, postal workers, teachers, subway and bus drivers, car assembly workers and members of other trades have held about 40 strikes in an effort to restore living standards cut by a two-year recession that has been deepened by an austerity program.

### For the Record

An explosion in the Ugandan capital of Kampala, apparently caused by a bomb, seriously injured a passerby in front of the Indian High Commission building on Tuesday.

The International Commission of Jurists charged the Philippines on Wednesday with ignoring a court order to release three human rights lawyers detained without charge earlier this month in the southern island of Mindanao.

In Belfast, masked gunmen shot to death a 19-year-old man, believed to be a Protestant, as he was getting out of his car in the center of the city, the police said Tuesday.

The death toll in Algiers, Spain, rose to 21 on Tuesday as the body of another victim of Sunday's explosion of two oil tankers was recovered. A dozen persons are still missing.

A grand jury in Fort Worth, Texas, indicted eight high school students Tuesday who allegedly belonged to the Legion of Doom, a vigilante group accused of violence against other students. Police said the group, mostly honor students and athletes, made a misguided attack on crime and drugs.

## Judge in Rome: One of a New Breed

(Continued from Page 1)

and backed, "I'm the one who runs this trial." Mr. Agca fell silent.

The judge is no stranger to controversial political cases. He presided over the trial of the kidnappers and killers of Aldo Moro, the former Italian prime minister. Mr. Moro's kidnapping was perhaps the most jarring experience of Italian civil life since World War II.

Mr. Santapichi presided over other terrorist trials as well, and his role won him respect both as a jurist and as a man of personal courage.

The terrorist period was central to creating a new spirit among Italian magistrates, a solidarity born of a sense of mission and of self-protection.

Italian judges were among the leading victims of terrorism, and they were increasingly forced to live lives defined by the constant presence of armed guards and the priority of security measures. But in fighting back against terrorism, and more recently the Mafia, the judges developed a sense of their own collective influence and won both new power and new respect.

Mr. Santapichi is a representative of this new breed of judge. His house is heavily guarded, and because of his role in the terrorist trials he is viewed as one of the most endangered magistrates.

Mr. Santapichi, who is 60, has been a magistrate since 1952. He

has also been a university professor, has traveled widely and speaks several languages.

He is described by those who know him as being strong-willed, but with a good sense of humor.

Because Mr. Santapichi long harbored suspicions that a conspiracy was behind the shooting of the pope, his selection as trial judge was considered as having the effect of shielding the Italian legal system from charges that the case would be politically slanted against conviction.

The case has posed serious problems for Italy in its relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the East bloc, and there have been widespread but unconfirmed reports of diplomatic pressure on the Italian government to acquit the three Bulgarians on trial.

The judge is known to have expressed grave worries in private over the course the trial will take. For example, he is described as being concerned over the extent to which other West European governments will cooperate with Italy by extraditing various suspects now in their jails who could cast further light on the case.

One of the first moves Monday by the prosecutor, Antonio Marini, was to ask for the extradition of suspected Turkish terrorists and drug merchants who are believed to have links with the men on trial.

Mr. Santapichi has been adamant in insisting that the case will be tried on its merits, regardless of the political and diplomatic pressures. "I don't care what they're saying out there," he told a visitor to his office recently.

Asked about possible plea bargains, the judge cut off the conversation. "Not in my court," he said.

### Agca Outbursts Weaken Case, A Counsel Says

ROME — The defense counsel for two Bulgarian diplomats accused of involvement in a plot to kill Pope John Paul II asserted Tuesday that the prosecution had lost credibility after two days of outbursts by the key prosecution witness, Mehmet Ali Agca.

Mr. Agca, a 27-year-old Turk who is serving a life sentence for shooting the pope on May 13, 1981, refused to answer questions by Judge Giovanni Santapichi. He again proclaimed himself to be Jesus Christ.

Three Bulgarians and five Turks are accused of involvement in a plot to murder the pope.

The prosecution contends that the Bulgarian intelligence service hired rightist Turkish gunmen to kill the Polish-born pope. Its case rests largely on past statements by Mr. Agca.

Asked by the court president how he obtained the 9-millimeter Browning pistol he used to shoot the Pope, Mr. Agca replied: "I am Jesus Christ reincarnated."

He made similar proclamations Monday.

Giuseppe Consolo, lawyer for Sergio Antonov, a Bulgarian Airline employee, told journalists later: "I am glad that finally everybody has been able to realize from what a source comes the accusation against my client."

## A BERRY, A SEED AND A ROOT STEEPED IN HISTORY

Juniper berries from Northern Italy, coriander seeds from England and angelica root from Flanders.

These are what impart such delicate characteristics to Beefeater gin.

Macerated in pure grain alcohol and then distilled in accordance with the original recipe of James Burrough, the company's founder.

We haven't changed a thing. Not in 170 years. We're a company steeped in history. We like it that way.

And every time you taste our London Dry Gin, with its fleeting essence of juniper, coriander and angelica — you'll like it that way too.



THE GIN OF ENGLAND

## Paris, Bonn Fail to Resolve Differences on SDI Research

(Continued from Page 1)

stitute for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

In Paris last week, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who has been more skeptical about the space defense plan than the chancellor, urged a common European response to the U.S. project.

But an official close to Mr. Genscher cautioned that verbal support for Eureka was not the same as backing it with money.

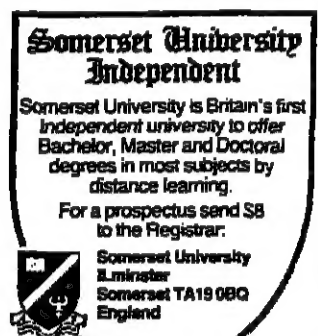
He said, "The question now is: Will there be enough political will in Bonn for the kind of funds we need for this?"

A senior adviser to the chancellor added that Bonn would be mistaken to regard Mr. Mitterrand's rejection of the U.S. space defense program at the summit conference as France's final answer on the question.

In both Paris and Bonn, remarks last week by the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, as he was returning from a North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting in Brussels have drawn attention. Mr. Weinberger suggested that European companies could participate in space defense research without the approval of their governments.

Some commentators have taken the Weinberger comments to mean that Washington was fundamentally not interested in West European governmental involvement in the space-weapons research.

But a well-placed Bonn official interpreted Mr. Weinberger's comments as freeing Bonn from having to choose between Washington and Paris on the issue.



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# FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1985

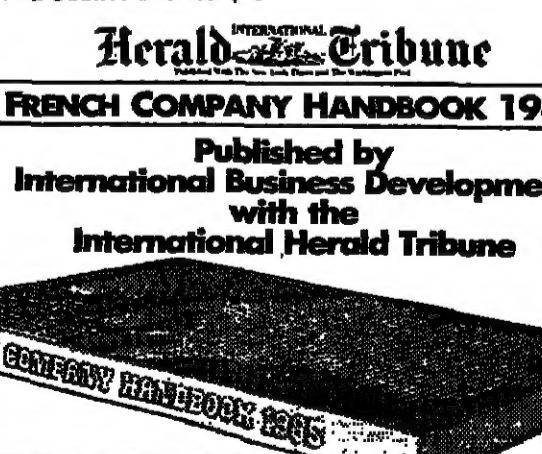
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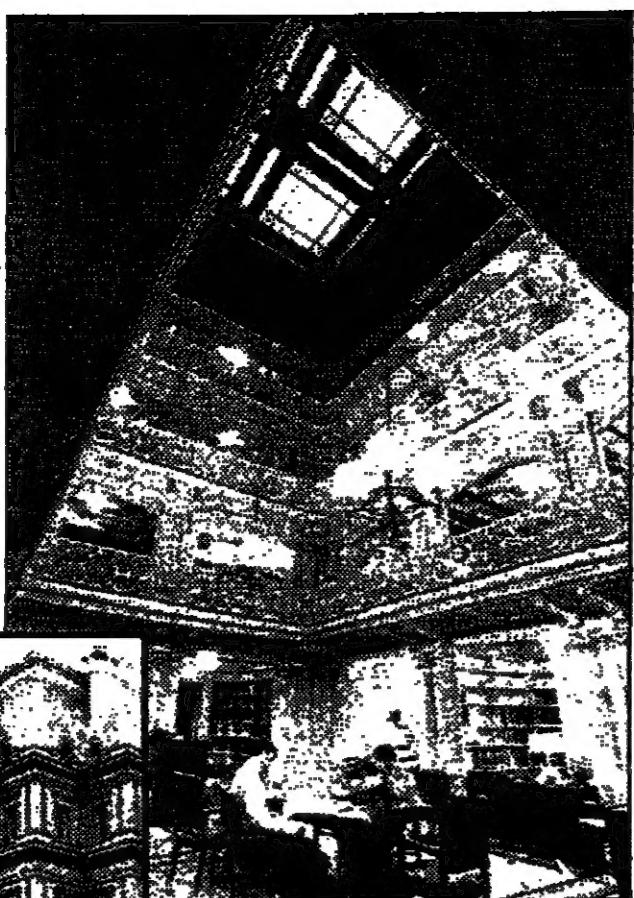
## AMERICAN TOPICS

Capital 'Monstrosity'  
To Open to the Public

The Executive Office Building next door to the White House, which Harry S. Truman once fondly called "the greatest monstrosity in America," will be opened to public tours next month. Designed by Alfred B. Mullett in French Second Empire style, the edifice resembles a battleship in the rain and a wedding cake in the sun. It was finished in 1888 at a cost of \$10 million.

The building narrowly escaped demolition under the Eisenhower administration. Now safely classified on the National Register of Historic Places, it has been freshly restored to its Gilded Age splendor.

Lacy iron balconies ring the former War Department Library, right, in the Old Executive Office Building, below. Harry S. Truman once called it "the greatest monstrosity in America." Now listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it has been freshly restored.



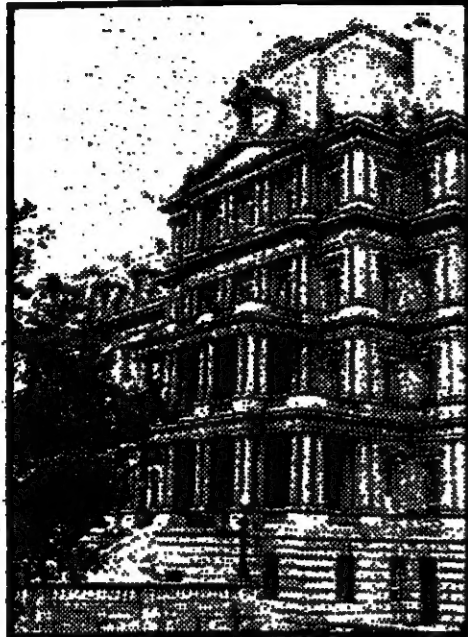
The New York Times

## Short Takes

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, who retired in 1974 as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, says that the current proposal to reorganize the JCS is only the latest of a series of plans submitted since the system began in 1947. The new plan would strengthen the chairman's role by placing him in the chain of command and making him a member of the National Security Council. Admiral Moorer says that "the chairman already has all the power" he needs and the proposal "will not eliminate interservice rivalry but will expand it." The admiral adds, "Like the country boy said, 'If it ain't broke, don't fix it.'"

New York state is issuing new automobile license plates for the first time in 13 years; many of the old ones are rusty and unreadable. The new plates have the same blue-on-gold color scheme, plus a decal of the Statue of Liberty, whose centennial arrives next year.

The Reagan administration is pushing for relaxation of a congressional mandate of 10 years ago that automobile fuel efficiency be doubled by this year, to an average 27.5 miles a gallon (11.6 kilometers a liter). Such a step would be a boon to General Motors and Ford, which face millions of dollars in fines for failing to meet the mandate for the past two years. The two companies attribute their failure to the in-



creasing popularity of bigger cars.

West Point's first pair of boy-girl twins were among its 1,010 graduates last week. Sibylla and Curt Jürgen Meine, grandchildren of refugees from East Germany and children of a U.S. Army warrant officer, The Washington Post reported. Sibylla was one of 107 women in the U.S. Military Academy's sixth coeducational class.

Georgia O'Keeffe, a recent recipient of the new national arts award, is scarcely known to her fellow townspeople of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Now 97, she takes no part in the local arts community and sees no one but old friends. The story is told of a visitor who arrived unannounced at her desert home. When she appeared at the door, he said he wanted to see Georgia O'Keeffe. She turned around, turned back, said, "Now you've seen the front, and the

back," and quietly closed the door in his face.

A Measure of Worth  
For Vice Presidency

John Nance Garner, who was vice president during Franklin D. Roosevelt's first two terms, said something to the effect that the job "isn't worth a pitcher of warm spit," and has been frequently quoted since.

The New York Times, noting efforts during the Carter and Reagan administrations to upgrade the vice presidency, said, "Now there's a guide to how far the job has come." Noting that the White House published a list this month of the gifts, official and otherwise, made to President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush, The Times also noted that the list "showed that the chain saw went to the president. The vice president got the 29-volume History of Ecuador."

—Compiled by  
ARTHUR HIGGEE

Reagan Calls Democrats  
Weak on Communism  
And Divisive at Home

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

MIAMI — President Ronald Reagan, in a Memorial Day political speech, has sharply accused Democrats of ignoring the dangers of Communism abroad and of "pitting white against black, women against men, young against old" at home.

Speaking Monday to 1,600 contributors to Senator Paula Hawkins, a Florida Republican, Mr. Reagan combined an appeal for continued Republican control of the Senate with pointed criticism of Democrats on the issue of military spending.

"The opposition often acts like a weaker America is a safer America," he said. "Like it or not, that's the kind of bizarre logic that will carry the day if the other party regains control of the Senate."

Mr. Reagan also accused political opponents of ignoring Communist dangers in Nicaragua.

"Many of those opposing our efforts have steadfastly refused to acknowledge that the rulers of the regime in Managua are, by their own admission," Mr. Reagan said, "hard-core Communists and consider themselves part of the international Communist movement."

The president departed from his prepared text to comment that citizens were confused about the Nicaraguan conflict and declared, to applause, "It's the freedom fighters against the Communists."

"Closing our eyes and making a wish, which seems about the only course of action our opponents will support, won't make this threat go away," Mr. Reagan said. "We need to assist those governments targeted by the Communists, and it is imperative that we support those brave individuals who are putting their lives on the line to bring democracy to Nicaragua."

In opening his speech, Mr. Reagan said that Republicans "have been blessed with grass-roots supporters who are committed to the ideals of individual freedom, family values, free enterprise and a strong America."

"While the other party has tried to build a coalition by segmenting America into warring factions — over the past years pitting white against black, women against men, young against old — we've taken a more positive path," he said.

The remark was almost identical to one that former President Jimmy Carter made in the 1980 campaign, touching off a furor. Mr. Carter said that if he lost the election, "Americans might be separated black from white, Jew from Chris-

tian, North from South, rural from urban."

After Mr. Reagan called on Mr. Carter to apologize, Mr. Carter said the stridency of his remark had been a mistake.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, declined to elaborate on the president's remark Monday.

Mr. Reagan's criticism follows a series of congressional defeats in recent weeks for his military build-up and for his effort to provide aid to the rebels fighting the government of Nicaragua.

He has run into opposition on both fronts from Republicans as well as Democrats. For example, where 22 Republican members face re-election next year, voted to hold Pentagon spending increases to the level of inflation for next year.

Mr. Reagan renewed the administration's assertion that Cuba had been engaged in illicit drug trading. "I have a message for Fidel Castro about the drug trade," Mr. Reagan said. "He can tell American television networks anything he wants, but nobody in his regime is going to get away with this dirty drug business."

Mr. Reagan paid tribute to Mrs. Hawkins by noting that the Democrats had no women in the Senate, whereas the Republicans had two, and by saying that she had compiled an "amazing" record.

Efforts to Pursue  
Chilean Airline in  
Letelier Case Fail

The Associated Press

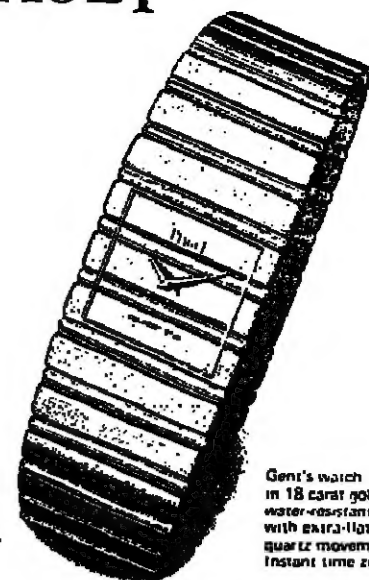
WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court blocked on Tuesday an attempt to force the Chilean government and its national airline to pay more than \$5 million in damages for the 1976 assassinations of Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean ambassador to the United States, and an assistant.

The court, without comment, rejected an appeal by the families of Mr. Letelier and his assistant, Ronni Moffitt.

Michael V. Townley, a U.S. citizen who worked for Chilean intelligence, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to murder in the deaths of Mr. Letelier and Mrs. Moffitt.

In 1978, the Letelier and Moffitt families sued the Chilean government and won damages of more than \$5 million. The family members then attempted to collect the money from LAN-Chile, the country's airline.

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## Children in Small Families Are Said to Be Brighter

By Christine Russell  
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Studies suggest that children born into smaller families, regardless of income and other factors, tend to attain higher intellectual achievement than do children in larger families, according to several social scientists.

Dr. Robert B. Zajonc of the University of Michigan said that new research indicates that children with one brother or sister perform better in school and on standard-

ized tests than do children with more than one sibling. The first-born has the intellectual advantage in the two-child family, he said.

"If you ask me the question, 'What is the family configuration that rewards the highest scores and intellectual performance,' it's a two-child family with a spacing of more than two years," he said.

Dr. Zajonc cautioned parents against "making decisions on this alone," however. He noted that "we know very little about how

family size affects personality factors," such as sociability, resilience or the absence of anxiety.

"If we only pay attention to IQ," he added, "we may have people who have somewhat higher IQ but at the same time are very selfish or very unsocial."

Dr. Zajonc spoke Monday at a panel and news conference at the annual meeting here of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the nation's largest general scientific organization.

Other scientists participating in the symposium agreed that family size is important in intellectual and educational performance, but they disagreed on the causes and implications of research results.

A Michigan State University biologist, James Higgins, countered that heredity is far more important in a child's intellectual achievement than the number, order or spacing between children.

Dr. Judith Blake of the University of California at Los Angeles said that the differences between small and large families are significant enough to affect decisions about how many children to have.

"The data I have indicate the advantages of coming from a small family are gigantic," Dr. Blake said. "By that, I mean two or three."

"The disadvantages of coming from a six- or seven-child family are enormous," she added. "They are a great drag on a person's educational advancement."

The greatest hazard for children in large families is dropping out of school, according to Dr. Blake.

## Harold Hecht, Film Producer, Dies

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Harold Hecht, 77, whose film production company made such Academy Award-winning movies as "Marty," "Cat Ballou" and "Separate Tables," has died of cancer at his Beverly Hills, California, home.

Mr. Hecht died Saturday. Many of his films, such as "The Crimson Pirate" in 1952 and the critically acclaimed "Sweet Smell of Success" in 1957, starred his longtime friend Burt Lancaster, a partner in his production company.

"Marty," the story of a Brooklyn butcher who felt he was too ugly to find love, brought Mr. Hecht his greatest success. The film, starring Ernest Borgnine, won four Academy Awards in 1955, including best picture. In 1965, "Cat Ballou" won a best-actor Oscar for Lee Marvin and established him as a film star.

Robert Nathan, 91, Poet and Novelist

NEW YORK (NYT) — Robert Nathan, 91, who wrote the 1940 novel "Portrait of Jennie" and more than 50 other books of poetry and prose, much of it fantasy, died of kidney failure on Saturday at his home in Los Angeles.



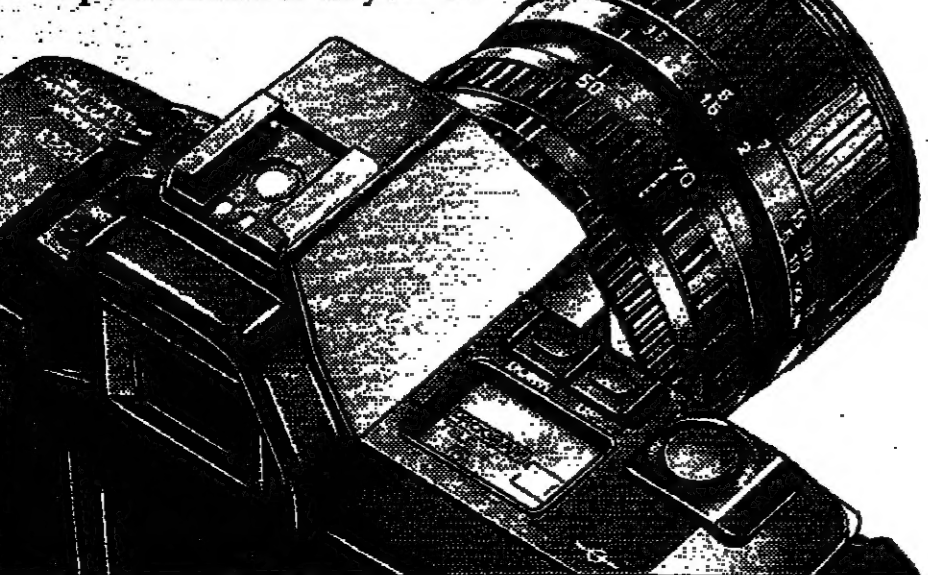
Harold Hecht

"...ein Spitzengerät besonderer Art, das alle Wünsche erfüllt, die man heute an eine Kamera stellen könnte ..."

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## Experts See Risks if U.S. Quits SALT Pact

Some Fear Soviet Can Pull Ahead Quickly in Deploying New Nuclear Missiles

By Walter Pincus  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — Allowing the SALT-2 limits on nuclear weapons to expire would provoke new Soviet and U.S. weapons deployments that would shift the strategic balance to the advantage of the Soviet Union, according to a series of studies made inside and outside the government.

The Soviet Union's programs for building new weapons would allow them to field more new missiles faster than the United States, these studies conclude.

However, some Reagan administration officials who favor ending the SALT limits contend that the Soviet Union is already so far ahead that additional weapons it might build would have no measurable impact on U.S. security.

The administration is required by law to report to Congress by Saturday on its plans for complying with the limits in the SALT-2 treaty, which would have elapsed at the end of this year had it ever been legally ratified. Since 1981, both superpowers have said they would continue respecting the main provisions, even without formal ratification.

The administration must also decide in practice whether to stay within the SALT limits next fall, when a new Trident submarine, which would put this country over the limits, will be put into service.

Officials and experts on both sides of the issue acknowledge that the decision on how to deal with the SALT-2 limits will mark an important turning point in the history of the strategic arms competition.

Many proponents of keeping the SALT limits say that allowing them to lapse would begin the unraveling of the arms control system negotiated since the late 1960s, to the detriment of U.S. national security. Critics of the treaty say letting it lapse would force the Soviet Union to bargain seriously on new limitations.

One study done by a Pentagon consultant showed that even if the United States responded by building 200 MX ICBMs (no more than 50 have been authorized by Congress), the Soviet advantage in overall destructive power and Moscow's ability to destroy "hardened" U.S. targets — principally American missiles in their concrete silos — would grow at an even faster rate.

The consultant also projected that today's arsenals, estimated at about 18,000 strategic warheads on both sides, could increase to 30,000 each by 1988.

In addition, several counting and verification provisions of the 1979 SALT-2 agreement would also be lost, creating additional problems for the United States in keeping track of Soviet nuclear forces, which increasingly will become mobile, according to experts.

On the other hand, some key present and former Reagan administration officials, including Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard N. Perle and a former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Eugene V. Rostow, say that the SALT-2 limits have helped Moscow achieve strategic dominance, and that letting them lapse will create a real incentive for Moscow to negotiate meaningful, deep reductions.

Mr. Rostow and Mr. Perle insist that Moscow is already so far ahead of the United States that an additional 1,000 or 2,000 warheads will not make a significant difference. Mr. Perle has also said that even if the SALT-2 limits remain in force, the Soviet lead over the U.S. will continue to grow, as it has since the beginning of the Reagan administration.

The Federation of American Scientists has called it "strategic lunacy" to let SALT-2 limits lapse if it could possibly be avoided," adding, "it is especially foolish to do it while threatening to build a defense against Soviet strategic weapons."

Though a strong critic of SALT-2 before taking office, President Reagan has not yet indicated what he plans to do about its limits.

One group that reportedly has not yet taken a position on the treaty limit extension is the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In 1979, the chiefs supported the SALT-2 treaty and its limits on the ground that the provisions put a ceiling, although a high one, on the growth of Soviet nuclear forces and thus permitted future U.S. planning to take place to counteract such forces.

Progress under this formula, however, now appears even more remote than when mass protests against General Pinochet's rule began in May 1983. They were followed initially by a loosening of the absolute military control, including

permission for hundreds of opposition politicians to return from exile. General Pinochet then reversed the trend, however, and, citing an outbreak of political violence nine months ago, imposed a state of siege.

Since then, democratic opposition political parties, largely muzzled, have rejected U.S. proposals for accepting military guidelines as unrealistic and anti-democratic.

U.S. officials have responded to the impasse by stepping up both public and private pressure on General Pinochet to lift the state of siege and respect his own commitments to change. At the same time, the United States has consistently disdained the opposition's alternative plans for democracy.

This position has led to increasing tension in U.S. relations with both General Pinochet and the parties and helped to make Washing-

ton's policy in Chile important to other Latin American governments concerned about the implications for survival of democracy generally.

"There has been a change of U.S. tactics with Pinochet, but not a change of strategy," said Sergio Bizar, a politician who spent a decade in exile after the military coup of 1973. "The United States government continues to believe that the most reasonable solution lies in a transition with Pinochet until 1989. What they don't understand is that this is simply not viable."

In recent months, President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina, President Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela and the late president-elect of Brazil, Tancredino Neves, separately raised concerns about Chile in personal meetings with Mr. Reagan, officials here said. Each urged a tougher approach toward General Pinochet

and more support for his democratic opposition, according to local political sources.

While U.S. officials argue that their proposals are motivated by pragmatism, many democratic leaders both in and out of Chile argue that the Reagan administration's approach has been twisted by its interest in political gains.

"The United States is afraid of an open democratic system in Chile," said Ricardo Lagos, a leader of the Socialist Party. "They think that their kind of formula will result in the left being excluded from the system. That, and not democracy, is their most important objective here."

Pointing to increasing support for violence by sectors of the illegal, but large, Communist Party, U.S. officials frequently have expressed concern that anti-government mobilization, even if nominally led by

moderate groups, could have the effect of facilitating a return to power by the left.

Non-Marxist leaders, however, argue that these U.S. concerns are greatly exaggerated and ignore the traditional role of leftist parties.

U.S. officials maintain that the Reagan administration does not favor a particular political formula in Chile. Rather, as a deputy assistant secretary of state, James Michel, recently told a congressional subcommittee, "the primary objective of the administration" is to "encourage pro-transition forces in the government and pro-negotiation forces in the opposition to reach a consensus on a democratic transition timetable."

In practice, however, top U.S. officials have consistently urged Chilean opposition leaders to accept the military's 1980 constitution as a basis for any negotiations.

On Thursday, President José Sarney of Brazil and Justice Minister Fernando Lys announced more than \$60 million in emergency funds to alleviate overcrowding of the country's prisons.

Penitentiaries in the state are full, and 18,000 convicted felons are waiting to begin prison terms, an aide to Governor Heitor Garcia said. As a result, new prisoners are jammed into precinct jails and holding centers, where they may spend months awaiting trial.

Condemned murderers mingle with the newly arrested, and up to 20 inmates occupy cells built for four. Hunger strikes and prisoner rebellions have occurred.

Governor Garcia has deplored the "lamentable" events in the two prisons and has called for judicial reform and increased federal aid. A human rights group in Belo Horizonte has called for the immediate withdrawal of all prisoners.

Inmates protesting overcrowded conditions in a prison in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. Several days after the photograph was taken, the prisoner second from left at the top was chosen by lottery and killed by other convicts.

Inmates in two state prisons in Belo Horizonte, 200 miles (325 kilometers) from Rio de Janeiro, have killed five of their number in this way in the last two months.

"This death pact is the only way to denounce this hell," declared Jefferson Maurilio Serra, 24, who is serving seven years in the Lagoinha Prison for assault.

Inmates there and in a detention center called the Precinct for Theft and Larceny have pledged to continue their "lottery of death" as long as overcrowded conditions remain.

At dawn on May 22, the lottery claimed its fifth victim, as Roberto Carlos de Oliveira, 19, was strangled with a rag and pummeled to death by six prisoners.

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# Lebanon Is a Memory

ferred to join the then new Syria. Under foreign tutelage in the 1930s, a constitutional republic evolved with a tradition of power sharing. The president had to be a Maronite Christian, the prime minister a Sunni Moslem, the chairman of Parliament a Shiite Moslem, the defense minister a Druse. But demographics gradually unsettled this arrangement. The Moslem populations grew, yet Christians tenaciously dominated commerce and government. The rival factions formed their own private armies and progressively challenged the center in Beirut. A full-scale civil war erupted in the 1970s, magnified by the influx of Palestinians expelled from Jordan.

Syria intervened in 1976, with the Arab League blessing. But it could only play the factions against each other. Israel intervened in 1982, allegedly to disarm the Palestinians but actually to try to restore the Christian dominance. In the shadows there arose yet another army, the Islamic Jihad terrorists, inspired and perhaps directed from Iran.

Sectarian and family feuds engendered by all this violence have made even simple cease-fires impossible. A once thriving economy has been destroyed. The wealthiest and ablest Lebanese have long since fled. The United Nations and a new constitution have been dispatched, but war and medical beggary, but no law now governs in that unhappy land. It has swallowed all foreign illusions, most recently the strategic interests that a series of American presidents proclaimed until just two years ago. Lebanon is now a mere memory to a society,

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## —THE WASHINGTON POST

reusing to be fingerprinted under the Alien Registration Law has revived the fingerprinting controversy at a time when the registration cards of some 370,000 people are due for renewal this summer. The Japanese public is growing sympathetic toward the complaints of Koreans and other foreign residents. The government has already initiated a review of the law. Eventually the fingerprinting system needs to be replaced by some other method.

— *The Japan Times (Tokyo).*

[illegible]

Are we going to repeal the deductibility of state and local property taxes? Then let's debate the principle of federalism that underlies that deductibility, and see if it is a principle we

*Jan Morris is author of "The Matter of Wales: Epic Views of a Small Country," and, most recently, of "Last Letters from Hav." She contributed this comment to The New York Times.*

**1935: A Luxury Liner Goes to Sea**  
PARIS — Imagine a modern, efficient city of 44 blocks in which have been compactly installed with exquisite taste the most luxurious conveniences known to this age for the living and comfort, amusement and health of more than 2,000 persons. Imagine this super city gathered together and placed within a riveted steel shell and then driven through the water at 38 miles an hour, and one will have some idea of the grandeur and speed of the new ships to go down to the sea in maritime history. Within this great hull, 1,029 feet long, 119 feet wide and 127 feet from keel to bridge, 2,170 passengers may cross the 3,100 miles of the North Atlantic in awe-inspiring, sweeping and unprecedented luxury, while a crew of 137 will operate this wonderful floating city.

U.S. investments, like Gulf Oil's C. b.p.s. installations, but refusing to diplomatic recognition until the Cuban troops go home. The United States also insists on a political settlement of the government's 10-year-old guerrilla war against the Western-backed UNITA rebels, a view vigorously restated by Mr. Clinton in Lisbon.

But the real test will come when America's policy toward Angola, its whole approach to the region is under close domestic scrutiny, with the Chester Crocker-Frank Young doctrine of "constructive engagement" increasingly questioned. A historic moment may be nearing in southern Africa, when it will be seen whether unilateral policies can work better than bilateral bargaining.

Regarding "Lo, America's President Turns Into a King" (May 20): William Pfaff seems to trivialize assassination. He gives an impressive list of victims of assassination between 1890 and 1914, as if the world had gone on pretty much the same without them. But that era closed with the outbreak of World War I precipitated by the death of the

effect of those killings played a significant role in creating the climate of tension that resulted in that catastrophe, which paved the way for most of the horrors of this century. To treat so lightly the past consequences of this evil, and then to discredit the security arrangements of President Reagan today, is irresponsible.

**EDGAR C. SHERMAN,**  
U.S. SENATOR

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**International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92300 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Telex Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.**

*Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.*

**Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 2-283618. Telex 61170.**  
**Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4902. Telex 262009.**  
**Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Laumann, Postfach 15, D-1000 Berlin 70. Tel. 41673. Telex 41673.**  
**U.S. at capital of \$200,000. P. RCS Number: 97320-1126. Comptroller: Paritaire No. 61337.**  
**U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.**

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## For French, Hugo Is 'the Tops' in '85

By Stanley Meisler  
Los Angeles Times Service

PARIS — For France, 1985 is officially "the year of Victor Hugo." The romantic novelist, poet, playwright and polemicist died 100 years ago, and the French are celebrating the anniversary with performances, readings, biographies, exhibitions, lectures, a new edition of his complete works and a commemorative stamp.

The Ministry of Culture has even commissioned a T-shirt that carries the design of a youth on his knees looking upward and crying out, "Hugo, you're the tops."

Such excitement reflects the awe and reverence of the French for great authors, and the extent to which Hugo, the most popular French writer of the 19th century, made himself the social conscience of his people. His tirades against injustice, like those in his famous novel "Les Misérables," still strike a chord.

The designation of 1985 as the year of Victor Hugo by a Socialist government strikes some French conservatives as self-serving. They suspect that the Socialists intend to improve their image by associating themselves with Victor Hugo.

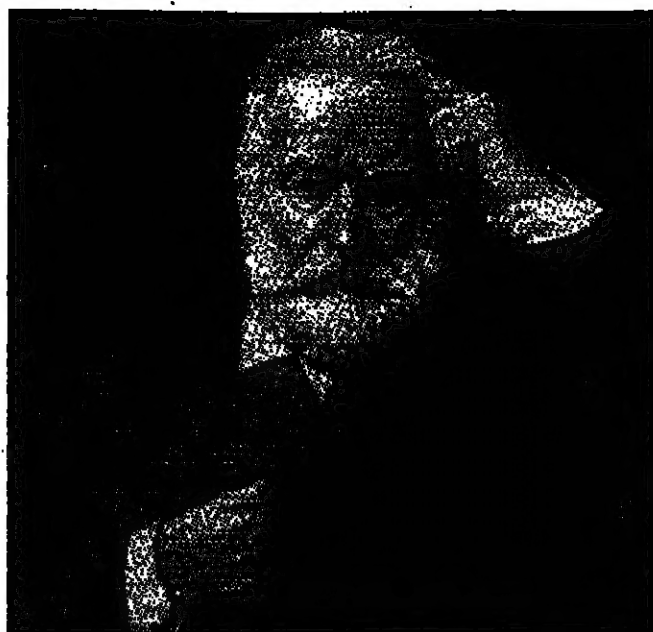
"Victor Hugo was a great man who opposed the empire for many years," a conservative woman in her 70s said. "The left has put him in its pocket. But if he came back today and saw what the left and its government have done, he would be completely upset."

Even on the left, there is some uneasiness with the celebrations. "A hundred years after his death, what are we celebrating?" the critic Jean-Pierre Thibaudat asked in the leftist newspaper Libération. "Neither a man nor his work, but an icon. We are celebrating a mythologized Hugo."

Thibaudat insisted that the French know Hugo less these days by reading his works than by seeing them adapted for the stage or the movies or songs. "We read Gustave Flaubert," he said, "but we adapt Hugo."

It is hard, however, for the French to find any fault with celebrating Victor Hugo. From their earliest school days, French children learn to recognize the portrait of the thick-bearded, white-haired, Olympian writer, a hand shipped beneath his vest in a Napoleonic gesture, a finger thoughtfully tapping his head. He is the grandfather of France, the conscience of France, the literary genius of France, in a single image.

On May 22, the day that marked the 100th anniversary of Hugo's death, several thousand admirers paid homage to him at a ceremony in the auditorium of the University of the Sorbonne in Paris. Actors read poems and essays and pieces of plays in which he railed against capital punishment, the evils of the prison system, the treatment of former criminals, the suppression of women. "There is a slave in our



Victor Hugo: Better dead than read.

society — woman," Hugo was quoted as saying.

The orchestra of the Garde Républicaine, the military unit that protects the president of France, played various classical selections, including the "Hymn to Victor Hugo" by Camille Saint-Saëns.

An official of the Victor Hugo Commemorative Committee then introduced the main speaker, Robert Badinter, the civil rights lawyer appointed minister of justice by President François Mitterrand after the electoral victory of the Socialist Party in 1981.

The choice of speaker was symbolic. Badinter personifies the Socialist government, which abolished capital punishment and thus ended the use of the guillotine. To many conservatives, Badinter is the image of a fuzzy-thinking, soft-hearted, liberal Socialist attitude toward social problems.

But, for many others, and Socialists in particular, Badinter has a different image — that of a courageous defender against injustice in the tradition of Victor Hugo.

"Victor Hugo fought all his life for the abolition of capital punishment," the woman who introduced Badinter said. "Our next speaker is the man who introduced the legislation that finally brought it to an end."

The audience of Hugo admirers rose and applauded. Badinter described Hugo as "the defender against the violent injustice of our justice."

"He, more than any other public figure of his century, was the hero of a justice that would be more humane, more fraternal than that of his time," he said.

Badinter, who had announced only hours earlier that he would soon introduce legislation to reform French prisons, told the audience that although capital punishment has now been abolished in France, many of Hugo's battles were still not won.

"The prisons are not changed," he said. "They are still miserable."

Hugo, who lived 83 years, wrote nine novels, 10 plays, 20 volumes of poetry and scores of books, pamphlets and articles on political, literary and sociological subjects. He is best known outside France for "Les Misérables" and "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," two of the most popular novels ever written. In France he is probably most highly regarded for his poetry.

Literary fame made Hugo into a public figure, and he fought throughout his life against injustice and dictatorship. His bitter opposition to Napoleon III forced him into exile in 1851, and he lived outside France, mostly on the island of Guernsey in the English Channel, for almost 20 years, returning to Paris in 1870 after the emperor's overthrow.

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"Citizens," Hugo shouted to a crowd waiting at the Gare du Nord station in Paris, "I said that I would return the day that the republic returned. Here I am."

He went on to enjoy the status of a symbolic hero and elder statesman of the Third Republic, and when he died, on May 22, 1885, his funeral unleashed an outpouring of affection and reverence for him and for the republic he symbolized. It was a moment of glory for French republicans.

Hugo's body lay in state under the Arc de Triomphe, and about two million people then followed the cortege more than seven hours across town.

"We did not go to a funeral," the playwright Emile Augier said later. "It was a coronation."

Catholics and monarchists were furious that the republican government had decided to bury the writer in the Pantheon, for Hugo had refused the last rites.

The Pantheon had originally been a church, but in 1791, during the French Revolution, the Constituent Assembly declared it would be used as a tomb for France's heroes. Napoleon III, however, had reconsecrated it, and in order to bury Hugo within its walls, the government felt constrained to take its crucifix down.

The Catholic and monarchist press were outraged, denouncing the funeral as "a shameful bacchanal," "a dance macabre" and "a holiday of madmen."

## 'Henry V' With Less Fanfare, More Doubts

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At the Barbican, this is proving to be a remarkable season for at last a revival of the play that first established Williams on Broadway 40 years ago, but it has seldom been given major revivals over here and comes up now as a fascinating explanation of where he came from both as a writer and as a man. His mother was always keen to deny that she was the aging, over-blown Southern belle who has crippled her son emotionally as surely as her daughter has been crippled physically, but in giving the narrator his initials and many of his own escapades, there's not too much doubt that the author wanted us planted deep in old Tennessee.

## THE LONDON STAGE

near half a century has been trapped within the memory of the stage and screen presence of our greatest living actor. She used the cacophonous crutches to propel himself out of Olivier's shadow as Richard; as Henry, Branagh simply uses the changing patriotic perceptions of modern British history.

The Olivier "Henry V" on film, came in 1944, when Britain needed all the jingoism it could get: the Branagh "Henry V" comes at a post-Falkland time when Britain has the luxury of no immediately discernible threat of invasion.

Adrian Noble's rain-soaked production (water actually pours down on it from the grid in the height of battle) therefore takes an altogether soggier view of the call to arms. What will it actually mean for men in the field? Is the prize in fact worth fighting for, and if so up to what exact cost?

Until that final and literally miraculous discovery on the battlefield that God has indeed been fighting on his side and saved virtually all his lives, Branagh's Henry in some doubt about the wisdom of going once more into that bloody breach, and his doubts are what inform much of the rest of an intelligently low-keyed reconsideration of a play that is in fact a great deal darker than Olivier's Technicolor allowed.

With Ian McDiarmid's unusually mocking, cynical, intelligent chorus to set the tone, we follow Henry's education in violent death from Scroop to Bardolph, so that by the time he coaxes his "poor starved band" into battle against the gold-clad French he seems to have aged even faster than Falstaff. This is not a "Henry V" of easy patriotism, but it is as careful and finely balanced a Shakespearean production as I have ever seen.

At Greenwich, following on from his Sheila Gish "Streetcar," Alan Strachan has another immensely powerful Tennessee Wil-

liams revival, "The Glass Menagerie," was the play that first established Williams on Broadway 40 years ago, but it has seldom been given major revivals over here and comes up now as a fascinating explanation of where he came from both as a writer and as a man. His mother was always keen to deny that she was the aging, over-blown Southern belle who has crippled her son emotionally as surely as her daughter has been crippled physically, but in giving the narrator his initials and many of his own escapades, there's not too much doubt that the author wanted us planted deep in old Tennessee.

If you can imagine John Fowles' "The Collector" rewritten by Doug Lucie on a thin day you will have some idea what to expect at the Royal Court Upstairs: Jonathan Gern's "Susan's Breasts" is a curious little fable of media folk in trouble that seems in some need of a last act and a stronger central narrative.

True we have Susan herself, denied breasts or babies as a result of going on the pill at 14, suddenly achieving pregnancy after a brief affair with an apocalyptic musician, and around them a group of fringe characters from that upwardly mobile world of urban writers and moviemakers and restaurant proprietors who have taken the place of Noel Coward's bright

young people. But "Susan's Breasts" is no latter-day "Design for Living," and indeed no progress on "Progress," just a rough assembly of faintly intriguing characters in search of a plot.

London theatergoers might like to note that for the first time since 1939 the Lyceum has been restored to drama from dance: Bill Bryden's three "Mystery Plays" have moved there from their original home on the other end of Waterloo Bridge at the National, and can be seen on all the Saturdays of this summer as one daylong treat from 11 A.M. to 10 P.M.

The only difficulty with these marathons is that of course they conjure up memories of such others as "The Greeks," "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Wars of the Roses," all at the Aldwych over the last 15 years or so. And by those exacting standards, this is a little thin: Tony Harrison's version of the street theater that started out in 1453 Coventry does not leave any of the subtle commentary that he brought to "Phaedra Britannica," and deprived of much depth of character or plot, the cast are often reduced to those helpless grins you see on the faces of Morris dancers, grins that manage simultaneously to regret the boredom but emphasize the traditionalism involved in the proceedings.

Yet these "Mysteries" are an event, and one that should be shown to thousands of schoolchildren: they offer a potted history of the Bible from the creation through to the damnation by way of Adam, Eve, Noah, Lucifer, Herod and son and all the regulars in the first great theatrical soap-opera of all time.

## Pentecost Site Needs Repair

United Press International

JERUSALEM — The Upper Room, believed to be the site where the Bible says Jesus ate his last meal and the Holy Spirit came down on the Apostles and where the Church was born, today is the worst treated evangelical place in the Holy Land, lamented La Terra Santa, a Franciscan magazine.

Christian pilgrims who climb the winding, outside staircase to the Upper Room see two broken stained-glass windows. A third window was plastered over and converted into a Moslem prayer niche during the 400 years of Turkish rule.

The Upper Room, or Cenacle, is on the second floor of a Crusader building on Mount Zion, just above David's Tomb. Jesus is believed to have eaten the Last Supper in the room on the eve of his crucifixion, and seven weeks later, as recorded in the Book of Acts, the Holy Spirit descended on the disciples, giving them the gift of tongues.

A locked door in an inside stairway and a crude cement wall on the first floor block passage between the Upper Room and David's Tomb. It seems symptomatic of the

hostility among Christians, Jews and Moslems over the centuries.

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## Leningrad Museum Loans Dutch Masters to Holland

By Barbara Walton  
The Associated Press

ROTTERDAM, the Netherlands — Peter the Great and Catherine the Great had an eye for art, and looked up on Dutch and Flemish Old Masters. Many of those paintings haven't been seen outside the Soviet Union for more than two centuries — until now.

After a decade of negotiations, the Soviet Union is giving the Netherlands a look at a few works from the Hermitage's extensive collection of Dutch and Flemish art.

On show at the Boymans-van Beuningen Museum, the 41 paintings on loan from the Leningrad museum include works by the 17th-century masters Rembrandt, Rubens, Ruisdael and van Dyck.

Highlights of the exhibition include Rembrandt's "Flora," a painting in which Rembrandt's wife, Saskia, is depicted as the Roman goddess of spring and flowers, and Rubens' "Roman Charity," based on a classical myth in which

a daughter suckles her imprisoned and starving father.

When Leningrad was St. Petersburg, the Hermitage was the Winter Palace of the czars. It has a major section devoted to Dutch and Flemish art — a passion of contemporary Soviet art lovers, according to one of the museum's art historians, Paul Donker Duyvis.

Duyvis visited the Hermitage in preparation for the loan exhibit. "When I saw the 24 Rembrandts together, the Russian curators saw me looking and smiling and asked, 'Do you regret they are all here, and not in Holland?'" he recalled.

The Russians "bought the paintings at a very early period, and have a real interest in Dutch art," he continued. "They didn't steal the paintings like Napoleon did or the English with the statues in the Parthenon."

"Masterpieces From the Hermitage, Leningrad" was arranged as part of a cultural exchange program between Leningrad and Rotterdam. It ends July 14.

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## INSIGHTS

# Pasteur Institute, Again in the Forefront of Medicine, Battles AIDS

By Amiel Kornel

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—In Louis Pasteur's apartment at 25 Rue du Docteur Roux, women carefully tend to the scientist's personal belongings, dusting the quartz-filled vials in the study and regularly replacing modballs in the slippers in the closet.

Eighty-nine years after Pasteur's death, they continue to preserve the personal effects of the man, and, in the surrounding buildings of the Pasteur Institute, nearly 500 researchers carry on the scientific tradition that Pasteur initiated.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius is to inaugurate a national celebration Monday at the institute to commemorate Pasteur's successful inoculation, in July 1885, of the first human recipient of anti-rabies vaccine. This was the breakthrough that led to the creation of the medical research center.

In Pasteur's basement crypt, mosaics tell the story of his discoveries. Scenes of the brewing of beer, pasteurizing of milk and inoculation against rabies, as well as pictures depicting his other achievements, adorn the walls of a small, ornate chapel that was commissioned in a neo-Byzantine style by Pasteur's ascetic devotee, Emile Roux.

Devoted to the memory of the institute's founder, its directors and chief scientists pay their respects at Pasteur's tomb each year on the anniversary of his death.

In addition to his discoveries, Pasteur endowed the institute with a formula for excellence a century ago that continues to serve it today. The latest evidence is the growing number of AIDS victims coming to the Pasteur Institute from the United States in the hope of treatment and a cure.

But the French medical researchers, concerned by the rising demand, are becoming reluctant to accept foreign cases. AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is an often-fatal viral disease for which there is no cure yet.

"It's crazy," said Dr. Willy Rosenbaum, a researcher at the University of Paris VI who is responsible for the Pasteur Institute's AIDS-related clinical tests. "They imagine that they will come here for two weeks, take something, and leave." People are investing their hopes, he warned, in "a mythical treatment that is completely hypothetical."

THE scientists at the Pasteur Institute decided a few weeks ago to control the number of American AIDS victims they will accept, according to a source who requested anonymity.

Demand for treatment began after Dr. Rosenbaum and colleagues reported their research findings in the Feb. 23 edition of the British medical journal *The Lancet*. They described preliminary success in inhibiting replication of the AIDS virus in four patients by using a drug called AZT.

Since the appearance of that article, Dr. Rosenbaum has received about 100 letters and 300 to 400 telephone calls from Americans. About



Louis Pasteur, the French medical pioneer

40 American victims have arrived at his office unannounced. Although sensitive to their fears, the young French doctor persuades most of them to return home for treatment.

The French scientists say that, for both humanitarian and scientific reasons, they prefer to dissuade foreigners from coming. Transferring to France for treatment is rarely justifiable, they insist.

When faced with a grave disease evolving at an unpredictable rate, the assurance of a supportive psychological environment should be a significant part of patients' treatment, French specialists stress. In France, they caution, American patients would be cut off from friends, family and a familiar culture. The consequent sense of isolation would severely diminish their quality of life.

In the case of patients with AIDS, said Dr. Rosenbaum, "it's not so much death that is difficult but rather the management of life." He added: "An American who comes here stops living."

The unpredictability of the disease makes it critical to follow a patient closely, he said, adding that the specific drugs used are less important than the means for evaluating them rapidly. "The quality of treatment today is not the drug, it's the follow-up," Dr. Rosenbaum said.

Although he does not refuse foreign patients, Dr. Rosenbaum insists that they must have good psychological conditions for their stay.

such as friends or family nearby, and that they remain in France for six months subsequently. "I don't accept patients for a short period," he said.

These criteria, in addition to a six-week waiting list, apparently have been enough to discourage most applicants. At present, Dr. Rosenbaum has only three American patients. The Pasteur Hospital has several dozen Americans with AIDS and a French military hospital near Clamart is treating about 10 Americans.

Health officials acknowledge that they are concerned about the consequences of a major influx of Americans could have on the limited medical resources available for AIDS-related care in France. Some French patients are already showing an "aggressive reaction" to the presence of Americans in French hospital beds reserved for AIDS victims, said Dr. Rosenbaum.

"So, ethically, what is the solution?" he asked. "It's the limited capacity of resources that will determine things."

"It's hard; it's hard for them," he added. "But what can we do?"

In addition to the HPA 23 results, the Pasteur Institute has achieved other significant successes in AIDS research. Scientists there were the first to detect one of the viral causes of the disease. Further, in conjunction with a French pharmaceutical company, Sanofi, they announced in April the development of a kit for diagnosing the presence of AIDS virus in bottled blood destined for transfusions.

A hundred years after its creation, the institute continues to make major scientific contributions. Many scientists say that the AIDS-related successes exemplify the nature of Pasteur's legacy.

RESEARCHERS interviewed recently cited independence, continuity, an international research structure and a multi-disciplinary approach as critical to the institute's success.

"I don't think that we found the AIDS virus here by accident," said Patrice Courvalin, a French bacteriologist at the institute. "We have a whole past, a whole culture of traditional techniques that is crucial for the elucidation of a new illness." This "capital of culture," he said, is part of Pasteur's legacy.

The institute's international reputation has helped it attract top scientists from around the world. "There is a certain sense of pride that comes from being at an institution that has made significant contributions to biomedical research over the last 100 years," said Roy Marizuela, a U.S. immunologist working at the center.

Mr. Marizuela added that the institute's atmosphere of intellectual rigor and independence has permitted him and his American colleagues to be more productive than they might in the United States.

Pasteur, adamant that research should be free from social and political pressures, sought to assure the independence of his institute from its inception. He created it with funds coming only from private donations. He set up a vaccine-



Dr. François Jacob, president of the Pasteur Institute

producing factory, Institut Pasteur Production, to assure revenue for the center.

But economic forces threaten the institute's independence. Because of insufficient funds, the production unit was divided and sold to two French pharmaceutical companies last year. And, even more significantly, the government contribution to the budget has crept up to 30 percent.

In a 1973 radio interview, Dr. Jacques Monod, then president of the institute, saw problems in the financing arrangements. Dr. Monod, who won the 1965 Nobel Prize for Medicine along with François Jacob and André Lwoff, warned that if the state's participation rose above 25 percent, "we will lose an originality and independence that Pasteur himself had

wished for." Yet, despite the increase in the state's budgetary participation, the institute's resolve to remain independent has not weakened.

"It is certainly the desire of the Pasteur Institute to remain independent," said Dr. Jacob, now the institute's president. He emphasized the need to keep basic research "sheltered from social pressures, particularly those coming from industrialists."

Most scientific research in France is performed in government-financed laboratories. "The only interesting part of research is the part that we can't foresee," Dr. Jacob said. "That is what we must allow to flourish—and that's what is so difficult to explain to politicians."

## U.S. Anti-Leftist Aid: A Lack of Consistency

By David B. Ottaway and Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—In October 1982, rebels fighting the Soviet-backed regime in Ethiopia asked the Central Intelligence Agency to support their struggle. The answer was no.

That reply was unexpected. Major Yosef Yazez, one of the dissident leaders, said in an interview that he had been encouraged by the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum, Sudan, to go to Washington to ask for the help.

But the CIA "told us the U.S. government has no policy and doesn't want to be involved in a program assisting military operations inside Ethiopia," he said. "They just wanted information-collection and propaganda activities."

Rhetorically, the Reagan administration's support for "freedom fighters" battling Communist and Communist-backed regimes around the world has been steadfast.

"Our party has been unstinting in its support of democratic development in the struggle against totalitarianism," Mr. Reagan said in a May 17 speech to the National Republican Heritage Groups Council. This period is "a critical turning point in the struggle between totalitarianism and freedom," he said.

But administration behavior toward anti-Communist insurgencies has generally been a mishmash of ad hoc decisions, or nondecisions, about who gets aid, with no apparent consistency or strategy.

Of course, some aspects of the administration's covert assistance to various insurgencies are probably not publicly known.

Of eight anti-Communist insurgencies active in the Third World, the United States is providing military aid to two, in Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

In Mozambique the Reagan administration has decided to support the Marxist government, announcing Congress by proposing "nonlethal" military aid to help defeat a non-Marxist armed insurgency. This category of aid precludes the supplying of weapons and ammunition.

OTHER anti-Communist resistance groups, in Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Angola and Ethiopia, get no overt military aid, although food aid is going, directly or indirectly, to those in Cambodia and Ethiopia.

Now, however, there is a drive within the administration and Congress to establish a policy and a strategy for helping armed anti-Communist insurgencies, to show, as a top official put it, that "socialism is not irreversible" and "the Brezhnev doctrine is dead."

That "doctrine" never labeled as such by Moscow, was named by U.S. officials for Leonid I. Brezhnev, who declared in 1968 after his troops invaded Czechoslovakia that the Soviet Union and other members of the "socialist commonwealth" could send "military aid to a fraternal country to thwart the threat to the socialist order."

Many in the West interpreted this as meaning that once a country had joined that "socialist commonwealth," the Russians would take any action, including military invasion, to keep it there.

Until now, the United States has followed a patchwork policy composed of a contradictory combination of old Carter administration decisions (Afghanistan), congressional restraints (Angola) and independent bureaucratic initiative (Mozambique), or confusion (Ethiopia).

In Ethiopia, half a dozen Marxist and non-Marxist opposition groups have been fighting for 10 years either to topple the Marxist government or to set up independent states.

Despite many opportunities to aid these rebels and avenge the loss to Moscow of an old U.S. ally in Africa, the Reagan administration is not known to have provided arms to any of the factions.

A 28-page memorandum submitted to the CIA by the Ethiopian People's Democratic Alliance in October 1982 spelled out—down to the cost of stationery—a plan for training a first batch of 350 guerrilla leaders who would go into western Ethiopia to organize and spread the resistance under way there. The group requested \$547,000 for the first six months.

After the CIA said no, the alliance, a coalition of non-Marxist factions formed from other radical groups, ceased to function. It was a victim of harsh military repression and internal squabbling as well as a lack of outside support.

Less than a year later the U.S. government, alarmed by reports of pending famine in northern Ethiopia, began a secret cross-border feeding operation that bypassed non-Marxist factions and sent food to the victims through the civilian arms of two Marxist-oriented guerrilla groups.

At the same time, the United States sent more than 325,000 tons of food, worth \$178 million, to the Marxist government in Addis Ababa and to private voluntary relief organizations working with it to stem the famine.

These inconsistencies illustrate the swings of a policy caught between conservative hard-liners in the administration and Congress who are implacably hostile to the central government there and pragmatists still hoping to win Ethiopia back from the Russians with inducements.

In Mozambique the same U.S. factions are clashing over administration proposals for \$15 million in economic support and \$3 million in military assistance to the Marxist regime for fiscal 1986.

Last year, conservatives in Congress killed the administration's \$1-million military aid request for that southern African nation.

This year Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, has attached an amendment to the 1986 foreign aid bill that links military aid to free elections, an improved human rights record and a cut in the estimated 1,500 to 2,000 Cuban and East bloc military advisers to 55—the same conditions and same limit on U.S. advisers attached by liberals to aid to El Salvador.

Because none of these demands is likely to be met, the amendment probably kills the military aid request.

For years the administration has turned its back on the opposition movement, the Mozambican National Resistance, and sought instead to woo the government under President Samora Machel away from its Marxist domestic and pro-Communist foreign policies.

The rationale has been, first, to promote détente between white-ruled South Africa and its black-ruled neighbors and, then, to take advantage of Mozambique's show of interest in greater ties to the West in hopes of changing its Marxist orientation.

IN Angola the administration is prohibited by a 1975 law from giving assistance to Jonas Savimbi's anti-Communist National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The administration has made no push to reverse this legislation.

During the 1975-76 civil war in Angola, the CIA channeled about \$32 million to the Savimbi

## CIA Has Record of Failure In Backing Foes of Soviet

By David B. Ottaway and Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The United States has a long and checkered record of attempts to aid anti-Communist movements, dating from the onset of the Cold War. Most of them have failed.

The most ambitious efforts of this kind, mounted by the Central Intelligence Agency, were aimed at Soviet-backed governments or movements in Cuba, Iraq and Angola. None was successful.

The CIA did succeed in engineering coups that installed friendly governments in Iran (1953) and Guatemala (1954), and its aid helped to pave the way for the present government of Chile (1973).

It also backed the winning side in the Chadian civil war of 1981-82. Other interventions have been alleged but not documented.

It was characteristic of past efforts to begin supporting an insurgency group only to drop it later because of shifting politics at home or changing circumstances abroad.

Washington helped organize Cuban exiles after Fidel Castro came to power in 1959 and launched them with feeble backing on the Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961. Cuban exiles still blame that fiasco on inadequate support from the CIA.

In the first Nixon administration, the United States gave extensive covert aid to General Mullah Mustafa Barzani, leader of rebel Kurds fighting for autonomy against the Soviet-backed Iraqi government in Baghdad.

With the help of tens of millions of dollars in U.S. assistance channeled through Iran, General Barzani marshaled an army he claimed included 100,000 troops.

Organization and another group, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, in a bid to prevent the Cuban-backed Marxists now in power from winning. The national front subsequently collapsed, but the Savimbi group is stronger than ever.

Again, the administration's rhetorical backing for anti-Communist insurgencies has been overshadowed by the dictates of its policy of détente in southern Africa. This policy seeks to gain the Angolan government's cooperation for a regional settlement that would send 25,000 Cuban troops home and gain independence for neighboring South-West Africa.

In Asia, Congress has taken the lead away from the administration in proposing overt humanitarian aid to rebels in Cambodia and Afghanistan. The Senate has approved \$15 million for the Afghans, and the House Foreign Affairs Committee has approved \$5 million for two non-Communist rebel groups in Cambodia.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, a New York Democrat who is sponsor of the Cambodian aid provision, argues that the United States must help build an effective non-Communist resistance movement as an alternative to the brutal Khmer Rouge, the main rebel force fighting the regime in Cambodia.

The United States was reported earlier to have funneled some food aid to the Khmer Rouge through the Thai Army as part of its overall humanitarian assistance program to Cambodian refugees camped just inside Thailand. Congress cut off that aid in 1980.

But when the Shah of Iran negotiated a settlement to an old border dispute with Iraq in March 1975, Iran and the United States abruptly cut off their support for him.

The decision sent 200,000 to 300,000 Kurds fleeing into Iran, and General Barzani scented Washington and Tehran of betrayal. He went into exile and died in Washington in 1978, a bitter and broken man.

In Angola the United States became deeply involved in the three-way struggle for power among nationalist factions at the time of the former Portuguese colony's independence in 1975.

The United States gave principal backing to Holden Roberto, leader of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, and some aid to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, hoping to block a third faction, backed by Cuba, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

But the Popular Movement took the capital. When the extent of U.S. secret involvement in the war became known, Congress voted overwhelmingly in late 1975 to turn further military aid to the two pro-Western Angolan factions.

The National Front quickly collapsed, but the National Union has survived, thanks partly to aid from South Africa.

Now a move is afoot in both houses of Congress to repeal the aid ban in order to again help the National Union.

In Chad the CIA scored its only recent public success. The agency worked with the resistance services of Sudan and Egypt to back Hissène Habré in his 1981-82 struggle for power against a Libyan-backed government headed by Goukouni Oueddei. With French help, Mr. Habré has remained in power.

Regarding Afghanistan, Congress is concerned that covert aid may not be reaching its intended recipients and is considering \$15 million in overt nonlethal aid.

Congress has appropriated from \$380 million to \$400 million for covert aid through the CIA to the Afghan rebels since the Soviet intervention in 1979, according to the Federation for American Afghan Action, a support group.

At least \$250 million more is expected this year, the federation says.

The Reagan administration took over and vastly expanded a Democratic policy of aiding the Afghan rebels. But limits apparently have been placed on the sophistication of arms that may be provided, with anti-aircraft missiles capable of dealing with Soviet gunships and aircraft in short supply.

The State Department opposes changing the U.S. military aid program to the Afghan rebels into an overt operation, a stand that Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, a New York Republican, has attacked as "incredibly convoluted."

"The Soviets know what we're doing" covertly, and it is "ridiculous, absolutely ridiculous" to pretend they do not, Mr. D'Amato said at a May 8 hearing of the Senate appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations.

He summed up the status of U.S. efforts to aid insurgent groups worldwide: "We have such a piecemeal theory. We hop from crisis to crisis... like little kids."

## New Berkeley Protests Bring Out Old Leaders

By Robert Lindsey

New York Times Service

BERKELEY, California—One by one recently, names that recall the social turbulence of the 1960s have appeared, as if from the back pages of history, on the arrest logs of Berkeley's Police Department.

Angela Davis, the black militant who was the Communist Party candidate for vice president in 1980 and 1984; Daniel Ellsberg, the antiwar activist; and Cesar Chavez, who led strikes by the United Farm Workers, have been among the 650 people arrested since April 16 in protests against the University of California's investments in corporations and banks doing business in South Africa.

Baldiss and a bit panicky, Mario Savio, the student firebrand who led the University of California's Free Speech Movement 20 years ago, spoke against South Africa, bringing the crowd in the university's Sproul Plaza alive once again.

The demonstrations are part of the opposition to South Africa's policy of racial segregation that has occurred at college campuses around the country this spring.

But in Berkeley, community leaders, including the mayor, Eugene (Gus) Newport, one of those arrested, are helping to lead the protests. For at least some of Berkeley's residents, the 1960s never died.

"We've just had the 20th anniversary of the Free Speech Movement, and some things go on," said Vice Mayor Veronika Fulkson. While pursuing a doctoral degree in German at the university, she spent much of her time demonstrating against the U.S. bombing of Cambodia. "The issues may change," she said, "but the principle remains the same: You don't brutalize other people."

Craig Seldin, 32, a former student at the university who said he had returned to Berkeley to help "rekindle the movement" after becoming bored with life as a criminal lawyer in Houston, stood near Sproul Plaza wearing shorts and a torn T-shirt and handing out leaflets to students urging them to join the protests against South Africa.

"Some of us have been working all year around to break through the bubble that bottled up the movement," he said. "We were really looking to create a movement without the raw material of the '60s, the draft, civil rights, and we needed an issue. Nobody knew whether it would be Nicaragua, South Africa, El Salvador, or what."

"To me, South Africa is just a convenient issue that helps expose the system. By that I mean the whole system of corporate capitalism."

At least half the passing students ignored the leaflets extended to them by Mr. Seldin. Among many students, the emotions that led to the protests appear to run deep. Pedro Noguera, the student president, told the Board of Regents that the protests were not a passing "springtime activity."

Todd Gidlin, an associate professor of sociology, said the protests had drawn widespread support and extended much beyond an affectionate look back at the past.

"What to some people may be nostalgic," he said, "to others is a resumption of tradition."

But other students said that while they objected to South Africa's racist policies, they had greater concerns on their mind, especially final examinations, grades and finding jobs.

This city across the bay from San Francisco, with many of its 103,000 residents employed at



Angela Davis

the university, has long been considered politically liberal.

Eight of nine current members of the City Council belong to Berkeley Citizens Action, a political group, and describe themselves as "progressive," "socialist" or "radical."

Since November the council, among other things, has declared the city a sanctuary for Central American refugees; passed an ordinance guaranteeing full benefits to the unmarried "domestic partners" of city employees, heterosexual or homosexual; applied rent controls to commercial properties in an effort to preserve a colorful shopping district near the campus; agreed to binding arbitration for all city employee unions; banned conversion of apartment buildings to condominiums; and established a commission to develop policies on foreign relations issues for the city.

The actions have exacerbated already tense relations between, on the one hand, students and low income residents, who now have political control of the city, and on the other, more affluent residents who live in the green hills that rise above the city.

As the South Africa protests were under way, a large crowd of Berkeley residents last week protested a rather modest plan by the City Council to build scattered groups of low-income housing in residential neighborhoods.

Homeowners, a few of them wearing long hair in the fashion of the hippies of a generation ago, protested that the low-income housing would reduce the value of their property.

In another part of town, the City Council's strong pro-union policies were experiencing a setback.

A union recently began picketing several well-regarded restaurants in an area known as "gourmet guild" in an effort to organize their employees. But many Berkeleyans, including some with anti-South Africa stickers on their cars, crossed the pickets with barely a look in their direction.

When reminded of this, Vice Mayor Fulkson sighed. "I think to a certain extent the population of Berkeley is changing," she said. "Property values are rising and I think we're seeing more professionals come in who don't necessarily have the pro-worker, pro-union attitudes that people used to have. To a certain extent, Berkeley is becoming very yuppie."





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WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1985

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## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### Expense-Account Cheating Thrives Despite New Steps

By SHERRY BUCHANAN  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Treat personal friends to caviar and champagne on the company, buy a new wardrobe on the corporate credit card, collude with your friendly hotel manager to draw up phony bills, fiddle with foreign-exchange rates, draw large long-term cash advances, and put them in the bank to collect interest.

If you are an innovative expense-account padder you can build a nice nest-egg. One U.S. television network salesman's claim to fame is that he put his four children through college by cheating on his expense accounts.

But the golden days of some innovative padders keep getting dimmer. Credit-card companies in Europe such as American Express Europe Ltd., Diners Club Ltd., and Barclaycard, a subsidiary of Barclays Bank PLC, are trying to make it tougher for executives to cheat on expense accounts.

But many executives doing a good job for the company may argue that "the end justifies the means." A manager in a New York-based brokerage firm, to motivate his sales force, gives them \$1,000 bonuses if they bring in 20 new accounts. But he tells his salesmen to put in for \$1,000 in expenses. So far the scheme has gone undetected by top management.

The salesmen prefer putting in for expenses over adding a taxable bonus to their income. The manager looks good because his sales force is miraculously outperforming other departments. And for the company, expenses are tax-deductible. It would have to pay social security on a bonus.

But the scheme shows up a lack of financial control in the company. It also raises a question: No matter how tight official company controls, if the boss is doing it, who is going to tell him not to?

"Why doesn't management crack down?" asks one U.S. media executive. "Because they can't throw any stones. They do it themselves."

"It's far too time-consuming to audit everyone, there has to be a tolerance level," says a tax accountant with Coopers & Lybrand Associates in London, the U.S. accounting firm. "It's like shoplifting. Stores realize that 5 percent of their merchandise will be shoplifted."

CREDIT-CARD companies are offering companies more effective ways to control executive use of corporate cards. According to the 1985 American Express survey on management control of travel and entertainment expenses in Britain released May 17, 62 percent of the 463 British companies interviewed worry about how to monitor employee expenses to check for occasional abuse.

Business Decisions Ltd., the market-research firm that conducted the survey, says the figure may underestimate the extent of abuse. The market-research firm only interviewed financial directors, not commercial directors. Financial directors may have been reluctant to admit to the survey interviewers that inadequate control systems led to occasional abuse.

Many European companies that still operate on a cash system worry they do not have the internal controls necessary to monitor a corporate-card system should they want to switch from cash to credit cards.

American Express is offering a set of new billing alternatives devised to increase company control over travel and entertainment expenses. Introduced in the United States five years ago, these management-information services are now available in Britain and the Netherlands. They will be introduced in Switzerland next month, in France this fall, in Italy at the end of the year and in West Germany in 1986.

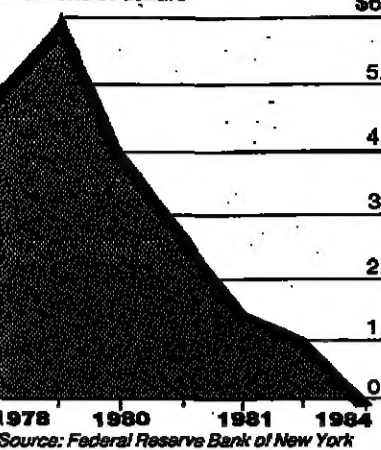
The alternatives include the Cash Advance Accounting System: American Express estimates that a corporate cardholder still takes out 20 percent of expenses as a cash advance. "Trying to monitor how much executives spend in cash is a nightmare," says Sue Nixon, marketing manager for American Express Travel.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

### Salesmen prefer expenses to adding a taxable bonus to their income.

### Tightening Up on Tardy Check Clearing

Average daily value of checks in the Federal Reserve clearing system that has been credited to the depositor's bank, but not yet debited from the bank on which the check was drawn, commonly called "Fed Float". In billions of dollars



Checks are processed by a high-speed machine at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Inefficiencies in the Fed's checking system helped E.F. Hutton & Co., which has pleaded guilty to fraud, to bilk banks without their knowledge.

### Float, or How to Juggle Cash for Profit

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was a dull Memorial Day three years ago for the skeletal staff on duty at the Chemical Bank until the arrival, by courier from overseas, of \$100 million in checks drawn on a small bank in Illinois.

The staff was supposed to rush the processing of such large checks, to get an extra day's use of the funds. But the only way to do that in the case of this Illinois bank would be for someone to grab a flight to Chicago that evening and personally hand over the checks. "We asked one of our supervisors if she had ever been to Chicago," recalled Allen M. Silverstein, a senior vice president at Chemical Bank. "She hadn't. I bought her a ticket on my American Express card. A day's worth of interest on \$100 million was \$23,000. The plane ticket, hotel room and meals were about \$500."

Flying checks around to get an extra day's interest income is just one of the ways that banks and corporations try to maximize their interest income. In the quest for "float"—in its broadest sense, the money in checks that have not yet cleared—companies have developed all kinds of ways to manage their cash.

One of the most imaginative methods was

developed by E.F. Hutton & Co., and it resulted in a guilty plea by Hutton earlier this month to 2,000 counts of wire and mail fraud, as well as a \$2 million fine. Such illegal operations do not seem to be common, but almost all large corporations busily seek to bolster their interest income in legal ways.

Amid the competition for float, cash management has become big business. Banks advise clients how to minimize the balances in checking accounts that do not bear interest. Consultants advise corporations how to speed up receipts and delay paying expenses. Books, articles and conferences report the latest techniques.

A.J. King, a small-city banker in Montana, said he was stunned a few years ago when a major oil company called him and asked if it could write all its checks on an account on his bank.

"They were going to clear all checks around the world through Kalispell, Montana—and you can't get more remote than we are," recalled Mr. King, who is chairman of the Valley Bank of Kalispell. Kalispell, in the northwestern corner of the state near Glacier National Park, has a population of about 11,000.

If the company wrote checks on Mr. King's remote bank, the checks would take an extra

day or two after being deposited in banks elsewhere to wind their way through the banking system and be debited from the corporation's Kalispell account. On as much as \$30 million of checks a day, the extra days' interest adds up to millions of dollars during a year.

That idea—which did not work out, largely because the parties could not agree on an appropriate fee—illustrates one of the most common ways that corporations try to get the most interest income possible. The practice, known as "remote disbursement," is legal because it does not cross the line as E.F. Hutton did when it got interest income from money belonging to others.

Hutton succeeded in bilking banks—managing to use millions of dollars a day in bank funds without the banks' knowledge—largely because of three factors.

First, the banks' account records did not distinguish between, on the one hand, cash and checks that had already cleared and, on the other hand, checks that had not yet cleared. So a bank might allow Hutton to withdraw \$4 million from an account that had a \$4-million check deposit in it, even though the bank would not get the funds

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## MCI Is Awarded \$113 Million in Suit Against ATT

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — A federal U.S. jury Tuesday awarded MCI Communications Corp. \$37.7 million from American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for being denied access to long distance telephone lines in the mid-1970s.

Under federal antitrust law, the award will be tripled, to \$113.1 million.

MCI had asked for \$5.8 billion in damages, while AT&T said the jury in the civil case should consider a figure between \$7.5 million and \$36.4 million.

After the ruling, MCI said it would appeal the award.

"We're obviously disappointed. We will appeal and we expect our arguments will be upheld by the appeals court," John Houser, an MCI spokesman, said.

The jury returned its verdict in the third day of deliberations. The award does not include any compensation for losses associated with Execunet, MCI's regular long-distance service.

A jury in 1980 had awarded MCI \$600 million, which was tripled under antitrust law.

The total \$1.8-billion judgment—the largest such award in U.S. history—was voided by an appeals court, but the court upheld the antitrust violation.

In the retrial, the two companies presented 18 witnesses over 17 days.

MCI lawyers displayed a financial study showing projected losses based on claims that AT&T's actions blocked the company's expansion and investment plans.

But AT&T lawyers said the communications giant should be held liable only for actual losses, not hypothetical ones.

The determination of whether MCI should be compensated for losses associated with Execunet had been a major issue in the case.

AT&T attorneys had argued Execunet was not in operation at the time of the antitrust violations and there should not be any compensa-

tion for losses resulting from a delay of that service.

The 11 jurors were asked by U.S. District Judge John Grady to break down their verdict into two categories: damages for Execunet losses and damages for losses from private lines, MCI's original point-to-point service.

The appeals court threw out 15 of the 21 charges against AT&T.

The six remaining charges involved AT&T's refusal to provide MCI access to its long-distance network, interfering with MCI customers, providing MCI with inferior service and negotiating with MCI in bad faith.

AT&T would be responsible for about 30 percent of the damages, with the rest shared by the regional companies that were created after the breakup of AT&T last year.

AT&T said it was "pleased" with the verdict, adding that it is considering "whether further steps are appropriate." (AP, Reuters)

### Dollar Higher In European And U.S. Trade

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The dollar rose broadly Tuesday in the United States and Europe, helped by expectations of stronger economic growth in the United States.

With many senior traders gathering in Toronto for a foreign-exchange dealers' convention, activity was quiet. But European currency dealers said dollars were in strong demand Tuesday because of the usual month-end buying by corporations that must settle their accounts.

Traders also said they expect U.S. economic growth to improve in the second quarter and were awaiting Thursday's scheduled release of the U.S. index of leading indicators for further clues.

In New York, the pound closed at \$1.2535, down from \$1.2530 on the previous trading day. The dollar ended at 3.112 Deutsche marks, up from 3.097 DM; at 9.485 French francs, up from 9.440 francs; at 2.6140 Swiss francs, up from 2.6080 francs.

In London, the pound ended at \$1.2515, down slightly from \$1.2595 at the previous close. In Frankfurt, the dollar ended at 3.1127 DM, up from 3.0805 DM, while in Paris, the U.S. currency finished at 9.49 French francs, up from 9.4025 francs.

## SEC Establishes International Office for Law Enforcement

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Tuesday that it has formed an office of international legal assistance within its enforcement division.

The office was created to help the commission gather evidence and seek international cooperation when its efforts to enforce federal securities laws take it outside the United States, said Michael Mann, SEC attorney, who will be the office's first chief.

"With internationalization of the securities markets comes international fraud," Mr. Mann said. "We're looking for cooperative means to obtain evidence" in these types of cases.

Mr. Mann said the office would pursue evidence located in other

nations on a case-by-case basis, help formulate commission policy on international enforcement matters and seek agreements with other countries aimed at facilitating evidence-gathering.

The SEC's creation of the office, Mr. Mann said, "is a recognition of the fact that, as the markets increasingly internationalize, we need to develop better mechanisms to obtain evidence overseas."

company announced that it was to be taken over by Kuwaiti Petroleum Corp.

A federal judge later froze the accounts of several of the traders.

It took the SEC three years to obtain certain names, and the case has still not been closed. But the investigation led to a new law-enforcement assistance agreement and other cooperative efforts.

### Currency Rates

| Currency            | Rate   | Change |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Australian dollar   | 1.2535 | ↓      |
| British pound       | 1.2515 | ↓      |
| Canadian dollar     | 0.7175 | ↓      |
| Deutsche mark       | 3.1127 | ↑      |
| French franc        | 9.485  | ↑      |
| Italian lira        | 2.360  | ↑      |
| Japanese yen        | 163.5  | ↑      |
| Netherlands guilder | 2.206  | ↑      |
| Swiss franc         | 2.614  | ↑      |
| West German mark    | 3.1127 | ↑      |

Source: Reuters, London, May 29, 1985.

### Interest Rates

| Instrument            | Rate  | Change |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|
| 3-month Treasury bill | 7.75% | ↓      |
| 6-month Treasury bill | 7.75% | ↓      |
| 1-year Treasury bill  | 7.75% | ↓      |
| 3-month Treasury note | 8.00% | ↓      |
| 6-month Treasury note | 8.00% | ↓      |
| 1-year Treasury note  | 8.00% | ↓      |

Source: Federal Reserve Bank, Washington, D.C., May 29, 1985.

### Sinclair Sets \$18-Million Funds Target

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sinclair Research Ltd., the financially strained home computer maker controlled by Sir Clive Sinclair, said Tuesday that it was seeking to raise £10 million to £15 million (\$12.5 million to \$18.8 million) from outside investors.

The Sinclair statement comes just four months after Italy's Ing. C. Olivetti & Co. rescued another British home computer maker, Acorn Computer Group PLC, by paying £10.4 million for a 49-percent stake.

As reported, Sinclair acknowledged during the weekend that a recent sales slump had forced it to obtain a two-month extension on payments due to two major suppliers, Times Corp. and Thorn EMI PLC.

Sir Clive said that he had talked to Thorn about the need to raise funds but that the company did not seem inclined to participate.

"We have no plans to invest" in Sinclair, a Thorn spokesman said. Analysts speculated that General Electric Co. of Britain or ICL, a unit of Standard Telephones & Cables PLC, might be interested.

GEC last year had talks with a smaller British home computer company, but those discussions did not lead to any investment.

For its new One Per Desk computer and telephone set, ICL uses Sinclair technology. ICL's chairman, Robb Wilson, recently became a director of Sinclair and agreed to head a microchip venture planned by Sir Clive.

In early 1983, Sinclair sold 400,000 of its shares, 10 percent of those outstanding, to British institutions for £34 each. On the London Stock Exchange, the latest recorded trade in these shares was at about £5.25 in mid-May.

### Renault Plans June Disclosure Of Restructuring

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Renault, the French state-owned automaker, said Tuesday that it will present its long-awaited restructuring plan to its labor force on June 17.

The plan, which follows massive losses last year, was drawn up by Renault's recently appointed chairman, Georges Besse. They were put to a board meeting Tuesday.

Renault, which lost 12.55 billion francs (\$1.33 billion) last year, has already agreed on measures with the unions to lay off at least 9,000 of its 98,000 workers in France this year.

"The board has examined the evolution of the work force in 1985 and the level of the adjustment to be made," the company said in a statement. "The scheme and procedures for the adjustment will be presented to a special works committee meeting on June 17."

The board also discussed action to improve Renault's productivity and competitive edge, and possible ways to restructure the group over the next few years, including fresh capital injections by the state, debt cutting measures and "complementary searches for liquidity," the statement continued.

### United Pilots Ready to Resume Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Pilots at United Airlines say they are ready to resume negotiations to end their 12-day walkout, but vowed they would not return to work unless they received job-protection guarantees.

Roger Hall, chairman of the pilots' Master Executive Council, said Tuesday, "We are ready, willing and able to meet with United, with or without a mediator, to try to end this strike."

However, United's chief executive officer, Richard Farris, said United had not received a request from the union to resume negotiations and no meetings were planned.

Talks between United and its pilots broke off over the weekend. Meanwhile, industry analysts said that, if necessary, the giant carrier could endure a prolonged strike without serious harm.

"When you have half-a-billion dollars in cash and in short-term securities and a strong line of credit, you can go for a long, long time," Robert J. Joeckel, an analyst with Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., said Monday. "Clearly, the union doesn't have a strike fund that could compare with that."

The strike, which began May 17, is not without cost to the airline. It would not comment on the strike's financial impact but analysts estimated the airline's losses to be \$5 million to \$7 million for every day of the strike.

Management and labor have been deadlocked over details of a two-tier wage scale under which newly hired pilots would be paid less than pilots on staff with the same level of experience. Sources close to the negotiations said that while the two sides had essentially agreed to the two-tier system, they remained at an impasse over how striking pilots should be treated in that system.

United is still managing to operate some flights, even though the union represents 95 percent of United's pilots. Some union pilots, however, have crossed the picket lines.

Alfred H. Norling, an analyst with Kidder, Peabody & Co., said: "When you consider that they had \$1.4 billion in expenses in the first quarter of last year, and that they're losing about 85 percent of their revenue, you've got to conclude that their losses have to be in the low millions. But I'd say United

has the financial strength to take a strike of weeks and weeks in duration."

United faces other problems besides the strike by members of the Air Line Pilots Association.

"It's not a good time for a strike when you consider that the summer travel push will begin in about two weeks," said Hans Pickers, an analyst with E.F. Hutton & Co.

United's rivals say they have enjoyed an increase in travelers since the strike began. Officials at American Airlines, United's major competitor, said their recent load factor—the percentage of seats filled—had climbed to around 85 percent, from a pre-strike level of about 65 percent.

Continental Airlines, which is second to United in the number of flights out of Denver, said its traffic had soared 25 percent since the strike began.

Before the strike, United carried about 120,000 passengers a day, about 15 percent of the nation's total, to all 50 states and nine foreign cities. But as of Monday, the airline was conducting 209 departures, to 41 airports, compared with its normal 1,550 daily departures, to 139 airports.

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#### Floating Rate Notes due 1999

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 28th May, 1985 to 29th November, 1985 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 8 1/2% per annum.

Interest payable on 29th November, 1985 will amount to U.S. \$436.81 per U.S. \$100,000 Note and U.S. \$10,920.14 per U.S. \$250,000 Note.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York  
London Agent Bank

### Kingdom of Sweden

U.S. \$500,000,000

#### Floating Rate Notes due 1999

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 28th May, 1985 to 29th November, 1985 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 8 1/2% per annum.

Interest payable on 29th November, 1985 will amount to U.S. \$423.96 per U.S. \$100,000 Note.

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| NYSE Most Actives |           |        |        |        |       |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Symbol            | Vol.      | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
| IBM               | 1,234,567 | 125.50 | 124.00 | 124.75 | +0.25 |
| AT&T              | 987,654   | 45.25  | 44.75  | 45.00  | +0.25 |
| GE                | 876,543   | 32.10  | 31.50  | 31.75  | +0.25 |
| AMC               | 765,432   | 18.75  | 18.25  | 18.50  | +0.25 |
| AMT               | 654,321   | 22.00  | 21.50  | 21.75  | +0.25 |
| AMR               | 543,210   | 15.50  | 15.00  | 15.25  | +0.25 |
| ANA               | 432,109   | 12.25  | 11.75  | 12.00  | +0.25 |
| AMN               | 321,098   | 10.00  | 9.75   | 9.87   | +0.12 |
| AMH               | 210,987   | 8.50   | 8.25   | 8.37   | +0.12 |
| AMJ               | 109,876   | 7.25   | 7.00   | 7.12   | +0.12 |

| Dow Jones Averages |         |         |         |         |       |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Index              | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg.  |
| Indus              | 1234.56 | 1245.67 | 1230.45 | 1235.67 | +0.45 |
| Trans              | 567.89  | 578.90  | 560.78  | 565.89  | +0.30 |
| Comp               | 345.67  | 356.78  | 340.56  | 345.67  | +0.10 |

| NYSE Index |        |        |        |        |       |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Index      | Open   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
| Composite  | 101.15 | 101.85 | 100.85 | 101.15 | +0.15 |
| Indus      | 101.15 | 101.85 | 100.85 | 101.15 | +0.15 |
| Trans      | 101.15 | 101.85 | 100.85 | 101.15 | +0.15 |
| Comp       | 101.15 | 101.85 | 100.85 | 101.15 | +0.15 |

| NYSE Closing |           |           |           |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Vol.         | at 4 P.M. | at 4 P.M. | at 4 P.M. | at 4 P.M. | at 4 P.M. |
| Vol.         | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Prev.        | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Prev.        | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |
| Prev.        | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 | 1,234,567 |

| AMEX Diaries |         |         |         |         |       |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Index        | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg.  |
| Indus        | 1234.56 | 1245.67 | 1230.45 | 1235.67 | +0.45 |
| Trans        | 567.89  | 578.90  | 560.78  | 565.89  | +0.30 |
| Comp         | 345.67  | 356.78  | 340.56  | 345.67  | +0.10 |

| NASDAQ Index |        |        |        |        |       |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Index        | Open   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
| Composite    | 101.15 | 101.85 | 100.85 | 101.15 | +0.15 |
| Indus        | 101.15 | 101.85 | 100.85 | 101.15 | +0.15 |
| Trans        | 101.15 | 101.85 | 100.85 | 101.15 | +0.15 |
| Comp         | 101.15 | 101.85 | 100.85 | 101.15 | +0.15 |

| AMEX Most Actives |           |        |        |        |       |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Symbol            | Vol.      | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
| IBM               | 1,234,567 | 125.50 | 124.00 | 124.75 | +0.25 |
| AT&T              | 987,654   | 45.25  | 44.75  | 45.00  | +0.25 |
| GE                | 876,543   | 32.10  | 31.50  | 31.75  | +0.25 |
| AMC               | 765,432   | 18.75  | 18.25  | 18.50  | +0.25 |
| AMT               | 654,321   | 22.00  | 21.50  | 21.75  | +0.25 |

| Dow Jones Bond Averages |         |         |         |         |       |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Index                   | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg.  |
| Indus                   | 1234.56 | 1245.67 | 1230.45 | 1235.67 | +0.45 |
| Trans                   | 567.89  | 578.90  | 560.78  | 565.89  | +0.30 |
| Comp                    | 345.67  | 356.78  | 340.56  | 345.67  | +0.10 |

| NYSE Diaries |         |         |         |         |       |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Index        | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg.  |
| Indus        | 1234.56 | 1245.67 | 1230.45 | 1235.67 | +0.45 |
| Trans        | 567.89  | 578.90  | 560.78  | 565.89  | +0.30 |
| Comp         | 345.67  | 356.78  | 340.56  | 345.67  | +0.10 |

| Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. |         |         |         |         |       |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Index                   | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg.  |
| Indus                   | 1234.56 | 1245.67 | 1230.45 | 1235.67 | +0.45 |
| Trans                   | 567.89  | 578.90  | 560.78  | 565.89  | +0.30 |
| Comp                    | 345.67  | 356.78  | 340.56  | 345.67  | +0.10 |

| Standard & Poor's Index |         |         |         |         |       |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Index                   | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg.  |
| Indus                   | 1234.56 | 1245.67 | 1230.45 | 1235.67 | +0.45 |
| Trans                   | 567.89  | 578.90  | 560.78  | 565.89  | +0.30 |
| Comp                    | 345.67  | 356.78  | 340.56  | 345.67  | +0.10 |

| AMEX Sales |         |         |         |         |       |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Index      | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg.  |
| Indus      | 1234.56 | 1245.67 | 1230.45 | 1235.67 | +0.45 |
| Trans      | 567.89  | 578.90  | 560.78  | 565.89  | +0.30 |
| Comp       | 345.67  | 356.78  | 340.56  | 345.67  | +0.10 |

| AMEX Stock Index |         |         |         |         |       |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Index            | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg.  |
| Indus            | 1234.56 | 1245.67 | 1230.45 | 1235.67 | +0.45 |
| Trans            | 567.89  | 578.90  | 560.78  | 565.89  | +0.30 |
| Comp             | 345.67  | 356.78  | 340.56  | 345.67  | +0.10 |

## NYSE Closes With Fractional Loss

**The Associated Press**  
**NEW YORK**—The stock market showed no clear trend Tuesday after an early advance on the New York Stock Exchange faltered. Issues involved in takeover and buyback news drew most of the attention in a relatively quiet post-holiday session.  
The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, up more than 5 points in early trading, finished with a loss of 0.45 point, at 1,301.52.  
Volume on the New York Stock Exchange came to 90.60 million shares, compared with 85.97 million last Friday.  
Declining interest rates have been cited as a primary force behind the rally in stock prices since May 1, and they kept dropping Tuesday. Prices of long-term government bonds, which move in the opposite direction from interest rates, rose more than \$10 for every \$1,000 in face value.  
Though rates are well below their recent peaks, analysts noted, they still are relatively high in comparison to inflation. As long as inflation remains subdued, optimists argue, there is room for further declines in the cost of borrowing money.  
The Federal Reserve has apparently given the downward trend in rates some further impetus with the reduction of its discount rate, from 8 to 7 1/2 percent, it announced a week ago Friday.  
With all that, analysts said, traders appeared to be reluctant to chase after stocks at the lofty levels they have reached. Rather, they seemed inclined to cash in on some of the market's recent gains.  
Brokers also said it was natural for investors to be proceeding warily as they awaited Tues-

day night's message from President Ronald Reagan on his plans for tax reform.  
Liton Industries, which plans to buy back as much as 35.8 percent of its stock, climbed 6 1/2 to 83 1/2.  
Trans World Airlines was up \$1.25 at \$17.50 in active trading. A federal judge denied a TWA request that financier Carl C. Icahn, who owns about 25 percent of the company's stock, be restrained temporarily from buying any more.  
Late in the day, the company said it was seeking a friendly merger partner to ward off Mr. Icahn's \$18-a-share bid to take it over.  
International Controls gained 3 to 28 1/4. The company said it received an unsolicited offer from an investor group to acquire it for \$27 a share.  
PacifiCorp led the active list, up 1/4 at 28 1/4. A 2.5 million-share block of the utility, coal and telecommunications company's stock changed hands at 28 1/4.  
In the overall tally on the Big Board, about six issues declined in price for every five that gained ground. The exchange's composite index slipped .14 to 108.73.  
Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 106.34 million shares.  
Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials lost .60 to 208.14, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was down .43 at 187.86.  
The NASDAQ composite index for the over-the-counter market fell 1.26 to 290.88. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index closed at 230.27, up .20.

| 12 Month High | Low    | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE    | 100-High Low | Open   | Close  |
|---------------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 125.50        | 124.00 | IBM   | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50       | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25         | 44.75  | AT&T  | 1.00 | 2.21 | 20.45 | 45.25        | 45.00  | 45.00  |
| 32.10         | 31.50  | GE    | 0.40 | 1.25 | 25.68 | 32.10        | 31.75  | 31.75  |
| 18.75         | 18.25  | AMC   | 0.20 | 1.07 | 17.50 | 18.75        | 18.50  | 18.50  |
| 22.00         | 21.50  | AMT   | 0.25 | 1.14 | 19.27 | 22.00        | 21.75  | 21.75  |

| 12 Month High | Low    | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE    | 100-High Low | Open   | Close  |
|---------------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 125.50        | 124.00 | IBM   | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50       | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25         | 44.75  | AT&T  | 1.00 | 2.21 | 20.45 | 45.25        | 45.00  | 45.00  |
| 32.10         | 31.50  | GE    | 0.40 | 1.25 | 25.68 | 32.10        | 31.75  | 31.75  |
| 18.75         | 18.25  | AMC   | 0.20 | 1.07 | 17.50 | 18.75        | 18.50  | 18.50  |
| 22.00         | 21.50  | AMT   | 0.25 | 1.14 | 19.27 | 22.00        | 21.75  | 21.75  |

| 12 Month High | Low    | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE    | 100-High Low | Open   | Close  |
|---------------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 125.50        | 124.00 | IBM   | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50       | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25         | 44.75  | AT&T  | 1.00 | 2.21 | 20.45 | 45.25        | 45.00  | 45.00  |
| 32.10         | 31.50  | GE    | 0.40 | 1.25 | 25.68 | 32.10        | 31.75  | 31.75  |
| 18.75         | 18.25  | AMC   | 0.20 | 1.07 | 17.50 | 18.75        | 18.50  | 18.50  |
| 22.00         | 21.50  | AMT   | 0.25 | 1.14 | 19.27 | 22.00        | 21.75  | 21.75  |

| 12 Month High | Low    | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE    | 100-High Low | Open   | Close  |
|---------------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 125.50        | 124.00 | IBM   | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50       | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25         | 44.75  | AT&T  | 1.00 | 2.21 | 20.45 | 45.25        | 45.00  | 45.00  |
| 32.10         | 31.50  | GE    | 0.40 | 1.25 | 25.68 | 32.10        | 31.75  | 31.75  |
| 18.75         | 18.25  | AMC   | 0.20 | 1.07 | 17.50 | 18.75        | 18.50  | 18.50  |
| 22.00         | 21.50  | AMT   | 0.25 | 1.14 | 19.27 | 22.00        | 21.75  | 21.75  |

| 12 Month High | Low    | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE    | 100-High Low | Open   | Close  |
|---------------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 125.50        | 124.00 | IBM   | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50       | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25         | 44.75  | AT&T  | 1.00 | 2.21 | 20.45 | 45.25        | 45.00  | 45.00  |
| 32.10         | 31.50  | GE    | 0.40 | 1.25 | 25.68 | 32.10        | 31.75  | 31.75  |
| 18.75         | 18.25  | AMC   | 0.20 | 1.07 | 17.50 | 18.75        | 18.50  | 18.50  |
| 22.00         | 21.50  | AMT   | 0.25 | 1.14 | 19.27 | 22.00        | 21.75  | 21.75  |

| 12 Month High | Low    | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE    | 100-High Low | Open   | Close  |
|---------------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 125.50        | 124.00 | IBM   | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50       | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25         | 44.75  | AT&T  | 1.00 | 2.21 | 20.45 | 45.25        | 45.00  | 45.00  |
| 32.10         | 31.50  | GE    | 0.40 | 1.25 | 25.68 | 32.10        | 31.75  | 31.75  |
| 18.75         | 18.25  | AMC   | 0.20 | 1.07 | 17.50 | 18.75        | 18.50  | 18.50  |
| 22.00         | 21.50  | AMT   | 0.25 | 1.14 | 19.27 | 22.00        | 21.75  | 21.75  |

| 12 Month High | Low    | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE    | 100-High Low | Open   | Close  |
|---------------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 125.50        | 124.00 | IBM   | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50       | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25         | 44.75  | AT&T  | 1.00 | 2.21 | 20.45 | 45.25        | 45.00  | 45.00  |
| 32.10         | 31.50  | GE    | 0.40 | 1.25 | 25.68 | 32.10        | 31.75  | 31.75  |
| 18.75         | 18.25  | AMC   | 0.20 | 1.07 | 17.50 | 18.75        | 18.50  | 18.50  |
| 22.00         | 21.50  | AMT   | 0.25 | 1.14 | 19.27 | 22.00        | 21.75  | 21.75  |

| 12 Month High | Low    | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE    | 100-High Low | Open   | Close  |
|---------------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 125.50        | 124.00 | IBM   | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50       | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25         | 44.75  | AT&T  | 1.00 | 2.21 | 20.45 | 45.25        | 45.00  | 45.00  |
| 32.10         | 31.50  | GE    | 0.40 | 1.25 | 25.68 | 32.10        | 31.75  | 31.75  |
| 18.75         | 18.25  | AMC   | 0.20 | 1.07 | 17.50 | 18.75        | 18.50  | 18.50  |
| 22.00         | 21.50  | AMT   | 0.25 | 1.14 | 19.27 | 22.00        | 21.75  | 21.75  |

| 12 Month High | Low    | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE    | 100-High Low | Open   | Close  |
|---------------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 125.50        | 124.00 | IBM   | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50       | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25         | 44.75  | AT&T  | 1.00 | 2.21 | 20.45 | 45.25        | 45.00  | 45.00  |
| 32.10         | 31.50  | GE    | 0.40 | 1.25 | 25.68 | 32.10        | 31.75  | 31.75  |
| 18.75         | 18.25  | AMC   | 0.20 | 1.07 | 17.50 | 18.75        | 18.50  | 18.50  |
| 22.00         | 21.50  | AMT   | 0.25 | 1.14 | 19.27 | 22.00        | 21.75  | 21.75  |

| 12 Month High | Low    | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE    | 100-High Low | Open   | Close  |
|---------------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 125.50        | 124.00 | IBM   | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50       | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25         | 44.75  | AT&T  | 1.00 | 2.21 | 20.45 | 45.25        | 45.00  | 45.00  |
| 32.10         | 31.50  | GE    | 0.40 | 1.25 | 25.68 | 32.10        | 31.75  | 31.75  |
| 18.75         | 18.25  | AMC   | 0.20 | 1.07 | 17.50 | 18.75        | 18.50  | 18.50  |
| 22.00         | 21.50  | AMT   | 0.25 | 1.14 | 19.27 | 22.00        | 21.75  | 21.75  |

| 12 Month High | Low    | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE    | 100-High Low | Open   | Close  |
|---------------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 125.50        | 124.00 | IBM   | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50       | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25         | 44.75  | AT&T  | 1.00 | 2.21 | 20.45 | 45.25        | 45.00  | 45.00  |
| 32.10         | 31.50  | GE    | 0.40 | 1.25 | 25.68 | 32.10        | 31.75  | 31.75  |
| 18.75         | 18.25  | AMC   | 0.20 | 1.07 | 17.50 | 18.75        | 18.50  | 18.50  |
| 22.00         | 21.50  | AMT   | 0.25 | 1.14 | 19.27 | 22.00        | 21.75  | 21.75  |

|        |        |     |      |      |       |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|-----|------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
| 45.25  | 44.00  | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 45.25  | 44.75  | 44.75  |
| 125.50 | 124.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 2.56 | 15.62 | 125.50 | 124.75 | 124.75 |
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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Allianz Net Slips 5.6%, Premium Income Rises

MUNICH — Allianz Versicherungs-AG, West Germany's largest insurer, on Tuesday reported a decline in domestic group net profit of 5.6 percent to 302.50 million DM from 320.44 million a year earlier, despite a 6.5-percent rise in premium income, to 9 billion DM from 8.45 billion.

The domestic group is made up of the parent company and major West German subsidiaries, except Allianz Leben, Allianz does not report its domestic net profit.

The group's managing board chairman, Wolfgang Schieren, said that Allianz is still seeking takeover in the United States. He added that the time might be right for a takeover since the market was starting to recover and premiums were rising.

Mr. Schieren said a restructuring of Allianz, which was announced in October and began taking effect in January, would allow it more flexibility in reacting to competition. He said the company had decided to restructure because its function as a holding company had risen considerably due to acquisitions abroad over the last 15 years.

Mr. Schieren rejected suggestions that Allianz's main reason for reorganizing was to circumvent supervisory authorities who might otherwise block expansion plans.

While the new holding company would be subject to less-stringent supervision than primary insurance underwriters because it would function as a reinsurance company, supervision would be unchanged for non-life and life insurance activities of its subsidiaries, he said.

The parent company recorded a 256.19 million DM net profit in 1984, little changed from 254.93 million in 1983. Premium income increased to 7.82 billion DM from 7.34 billion DM. This cut parent company profit-income ratio to 2.1 percent from 3.6 percent in 1983, Mr. Schieren said, adding that there were no signs that this would push Allianz into the red.

The results reflect lower underwriting profits and higher profits on non-underwriting business, he said.

Underwriting profits in both the parent and the domestic group were reduced by around 130 million DM by a hailstorm in the Munich area last July that cost Allianz 315 million DM in claims, Mr. Schieren said.

In addition, the domestic group was burdened by high losses on North American reinsurance business, while a hoped-for improvement in earnings on foreign nonlife business did not materialize.

Mr. Schieren said the reorganization was designed to give Allianz closer control of the performance of each of its profit centers.

It calls for divisions between domestic and foreign business, between primary insurance underwriting and reinsurance, and between those operations and Allianz's financial activities.

As previously announced, Allianz Versicherungs-AG will become a holding company.

**P&W, Rolls-Royce Venture**  
The Associated Press  
EAST HARTFORD, Connecticut — Pratt & Whitney has signed a licensing agreement with Rolls-Royce Turbomeca Ltd. to build a new, advanced-technology military helicopter engine, the company announced Tuesday.

The engine is designed by Britain's Rolls-Royce Ltd. and France's Turbomeca SA.

The food division was again the best performer, while the beer division continued to make satisfactory progress, Allied said. Wines, spirits and soft drinks saw higher volume but squeezed margins.

Revenues increased 11 percent, to \$3.17 billion, from \$2.85 billion. The group said it was increasingly seeing the fruits of major long-term investments, helped by a decentralization policy and a program of acquisitions.

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Another alternative is Consolidated Billing: American Express' billing system in Europe now provides aggregate statements for up to 99 corporate cards. "The problem was that someone had to add cost centers' and divisions' statements," says Mrs. Nixon. "Now we do that for them and can organize the data according to how much was spent by what division on hotels, restaurants, airlines and car rentals." By providing a senior financial manager with an aggregate picture of what different divisions are spending, American Express says any spending anomalies are more likely to show up.

But for American Express to effectively control a company's total travel and entertainment costs, a large percentage of executives in the company would have to have the corporate card.

Some companies believe their control mechanisms are tight enough as it is. "We don't believe the Cash Advance Accounting System will increase control, we have so much control already," says Roy West, manager of accounts payable at Ford Motor Co. Ltd. West Ford is hoping is that the Cash Advance Accounting System will reduce the company's long-term and short-term cash advances by 50 percent.

**TENDER NOTICE**  
The compagnie Malienne pour le Développement des Textiles (C.M.D.T.) R.P. 487 - BAMAKO (Mali) hereby gives notice of invitation to tender for the supply of fertilizers in two individual lots as follows:  
Lot No. 1. 22,000 tons fertilizer NPKSB (14-23-14-6-2 or 1).  
Lot No. 2. 5,150 tons urea (46 units of nitrogen).

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or Free on truck or Free on rail ABIDJAN DAKAR.  
or Free on rail, carriage paid to BOBO-DIOULASSO (BURKINA FASO).

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For the second and the third places of delivery from August 15, 1985 to 1986 to January 31, 1986.

**PARTICIPATION**  
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**BIDS**  
Bids written in French, must be sent to C.M.D.T. R.P. 487 BAMAKO (Mali) or handed in at their office in BAMAKO by July 6, 1985 2 p.m.

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MALI Embassies:  
• USA - 213 H Street Washington D.C.  
• BELGIUM - 487, avenue Molière 1060 BRUXELLES.  
• FRANCE - 89, rue de Cherche-Midi 75006 PARIS.  
• WEST GERMANY - Lahnstrasse 54, 53 BONY BAD GODESBERG.

## Ajinomoto Co. Sees Drugs As Promising Growth Area

TOKYO — Ajinomoto Co., best known for its flavor-enhancer monosodium glutamate, expects drugs and biotechnology products to be its biggest growth areas in the next 15 years, its vice president, Tadao Suzuki, said Tuesday.

The company is diversifying from cancer research into research on hypertension and antibiotics, he said.

Ajinomoto holds the patent for the potential anti-cancer agent interleukin-2 and has applied for approval from the Health and Welfare Ministry to market an anti-cancer drug, Lenitin, which was jointly developed with Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., he said.

Mr. Suzuki also said that Ajinomoto plans to enlarge its amino acid plant in North Carolina and may build one in Europe, though it has not decided where or when. It will complete other amino acid plants in Thailand and the United States this year, he said.

Ajinomoto's sales of amino acids, including the low-calorie sweetener aspartame, show a 20-percent annual growth rate compared with a 3-to-5-percent growth rate for prepared foods and other products, Mr. Suzuki said.

Aspartame alone showed a 100-percent increase in sales in the fiscal year ended March 31, he said.

At present, only Ajinomoto and G.D. Searle & Co. of the United States produce and market aspartame through technical and supply agreements including a joint venture in Europe.

Toyo Soda Manufacturing Co. announced plans last month to start European production of aspartame in 1987, when Searle's sales patent expires everywhere except in the United States. Toyo Soda said it may start selling its aspartame from Japanese plants before then in countries where Searle has no patent.

Mr. Suzuki said Ajinomoto was confident about maintaining its lead because it will have larger plants and better technology.

Ajinomoto last week announced parent-company net profit of 11.87 billion yen (\$47.4 million) in the year ended March 31 against 10.59 billion in the previous year on sales of 447.57 billion yen against 423.40 billion.

It forecast net profit of 12.50 billion in 1985-86 on sales of 463 billion.

## COMPANY NOTES

ANZ Banking Group (New Zealand) Ltd. said it has bid for 50 percent of Metropolitan Life Assurance Co. ANZ has offered 3.45 New Zealand dollars (\$2.35) per share for the stake, valuing the company at about 28 million dollars.

Commerzbank AG will announce on Wednesday details of its planned offering of dividend right certificates. Commerzbank won approval at the March meeting to raise capital through the issue of a maximum 500 million Deutsche marks (\$162 million) in certificates.

CSR Ltd. is expected to report slightly lower or unchanged profit when it reports earnings Wednesday for the year ended March 31, share analysts said. The diversified

resources group earned a net \$91.69 million in 1983-84.

Dow Chemical Co. said it will acquire FilmTec Corp. in a \$75-million transaction. Dow will pay \$21.75 a share in cash for FilmTec's 3.45 million shares. The takeover, approved by directors of both companies, will require approval by FilmTec shareholders.

Hensel EG&A said it has bought just under 25 percent of the outstanding shares of Locite Corp., a U.S. adhesive manufacturer, from the founding family. The stake reportedly cost \$79 million.

Higson's Brewery PLC agreed with Boddington's Breweries PLC on an offer for all of Higson's issued share capital not already owned by Boddington's. Boddington's holds a 2.8-percent stake.

IBM Japan Ltd. and Computer Service Corp. have agreed to set up a joint systems engineering company to be capitalized at 300 million yen (\$1.2 million), 65 percent owned by CSK and 35 percent by IBM.

International Controls Corp. said it has received an unsolicited offer from Arthur M. Goldberg, former president of Triangle Industries, to acquire the company for \$27 a share. The indicated value of the offer is \$85 million.

K mart Corp. plans to open 200 new retail outlets this year. Only 21 will be K mart stores, and the others will be outlets for Walden Books and other retailing divisions.

Provigo Inc. grocery chain has appointed Pierre Lorie, president of the Montreal Exchange, to chairman and chief executive officer, replacing Antoine Turmel, who helped start the company in 1969.

Thorn EMI PLC, a major supplier to Sinclair Research Ltd., said it has no plans to take a major stake in the troubled computer company as was reported in the British press.

Trans-Australia Airlines is seeking government approval to buy 12 Boeing 737-300 jets.

United Industrial Corp. has formed a joint-venture company with China International Trust & Investment Corp. and China Shandong International Economic & Technical Corp. to promote tourism, invest in agriculture and modernize and improve industries.

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**Paris Bourse to List Allied**  
PARIS — Allied Corp. will soon be listed on the Paris Bourse, the exchange announced Tuesday. The company will launch 83.07 million shares, priced at a nominal \$1 apiece.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
*Via The Associated Press*

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## May 2

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# Herald Tribune

Published Every Day Except Sundays and Holidays  
Printed at the New York Times Building, 215 West 43rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10018

**Opening for Talks in Seven to Nine Weeks**

U.S. and Soviet Leaders Expected to Meet in Geneva

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U.S. and Soviet Leaders Expected to Meet in Geneva

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| Greece Britain | £        | 101     | 55      | 30     |
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**Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East**

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|  | \$ | 322 | 174 | 95 |
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**Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States**

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## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Apple Picks Gassée for Marketing

By Brenda Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Apple Computer Inc. has given a Frenchman the job of boosting the sagging sales of its Macintosh personal computer.

Apple said it has appointed Jean-Louis Gassée, 41, as head of marketing and development worldwide for Macintosh, a key product in its effort to become a major player in the office-automation market.

Mr. Gassée moves to Apple's Cupertino, California, headquarters from Paris, where since 1982, he has served as president-director of sales for Macintosh. He joined Apple in 1981 as director of sales and marketing for Europe. No one as yet has been named to succeed him as head of the Paris-based unit.

Citicorp has appointed David J. Brennan, who previously was with Lloyds Bank International Ltd., as its new Hong Kong manager. Mr. Brennan will be based in Hong Kong and will be involved with the development of First Interstate's

capital markets activities in the Asia-Pacific region. Bank Xerox SA in Paris has named Louis-Marie Hamit director general. He has served as director general of the company since 1984.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg &amp; Co. has named Michael Wellman a director with responsibility for European and North American marketing and business development in the credit and capital-markets division. Mr. Wellman joins the London-based merchant bank from Bank of America International Ltd., where he was an executive director. Schroder Wagg said that with Mr. Wellman's appointment, the marketing and business development efforts of the credit and capital-markets division will be divided into two groups. Stephen Brabury, a director of Schroder Wagg, will take charge of the Far East, Australasia and U.K. teams and Mr. Wellman the European and North American teams.

National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia has named Rodney G. Bath deputy representative of its London office, succeeding Patrick J. Bradley, who held the title of assistant representative. Mr. Bath previously was in the corporate banking group in Riyadh. Mr. Bradley moves to the bank's head office in Jeddah, where he will be the corporate banking group.

Petro-Canada, the Canadian state-owned oil company, has appointed A.L. (Lyn) Evans international exploration vice president, with responsibility for China, Spain, Norway and Britain.

Eskelä AB, the Swedish maker of office equipment, has appointed Gerhard Lindholm to its board.

Bengt Strandberg was elected a deputy member.

Dow Chemical Co. said Yves Boffier was named president of Dow Chemical Latin America, based in Coral Gables, Florida. He is succeeded by Fernand Kaufmann as commercial director for the agricultural chemicals department of Dow Chemical Europe in Zurich. Mr. Kaufmann formerly was a general sales manager for Dow in West Germany, based in Frankfurt.

Elof Hansson, a Gothenburg trading house active in trade with China since the mid-1950s, has opened a representative office in Beijing. Rune Svensson, who heads the company's subsidiary in Hong Kong, will also be in charge of the new Beijing office.

Biogen NV has named Charles J. Casamento to the new post of vice president, responsible for marketing and licensing worldwide. Mr. Casamento joins Biogen from American Hospital Supply Corp.

Bank of New Zealand said Graeme S. Pentecost, its London-based regional manager (U.K. and Europe), will be returning to the head office in Wellington in June to take up the post of chief manager. New Zealand branch banking. His successor will be John C. Hiddleston, currently a chief manager in the bank's corporate and international division in Wellington.

Total Oil Great Britain Ltd. said Ian Howat, its director of corporate planning, has assumed the additional post of director of finance. He succeeds Raymond Leeks, who as previously reported, has joined Total Petroleum (North America) Ltd. in Denver.



Timothy Boyd Wilson

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has named Timothy Boyd Wilson president of Morgan Guaranty International Bank, a unit that provides international financial services.

In addition, Mr. Boyd Wilson, who will be based in Los Angeles, will oversee the development of international private banking services in the Asia-Pacific, Canada, the western United States, Bermuda and the Bahamas.

He was vice president and general manager of Morgan Guaranty's Hong Kong office, a post in which he was succeeded by Thomas R. Ketchum.

Banque Arabe &amp; Internationale d'Investissement de Paris has appointed Michael F. Goetschmann to its management team, with responsibility for the commodity and international trade finance division. He joins BAI from Banque Paribas (Swiss) SA in Geneva.

## ADVERTISMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

28 May 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds which are based on share prices. The following

symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FIF: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annually.

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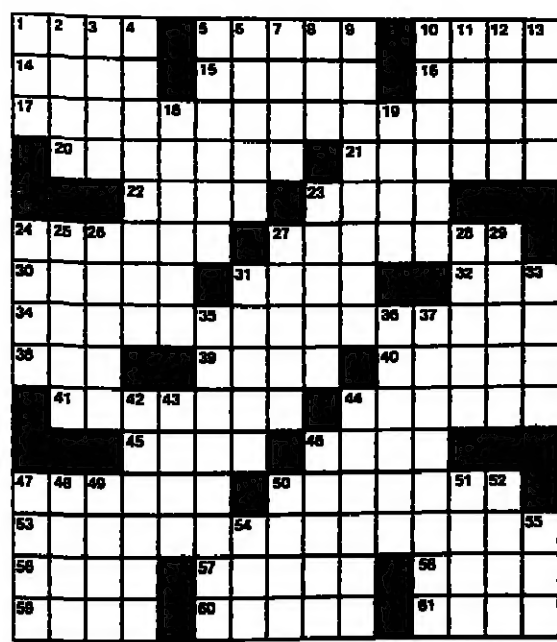
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**ACROSS**

1 Serbo-Croatian singer? 50 Waste allowance 57 Omit a syllable 58 Gael's land 59 Withered 60 Deep (discarded) 61 Kind of check or light

**DOWN**

1 Pouch 2 Where Samson slew Philistines 3 Islands, off Galway 4 Highly skilled musician 5 Panoramas 6 Kilns 7 A Dumas 8 Miscellaneous 9 Items for a rummage sale 10 District 11 Diamond Head is here 12 Hebrew lyre 13 Cashab character 14 Moko 15 Like a mad hen

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## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



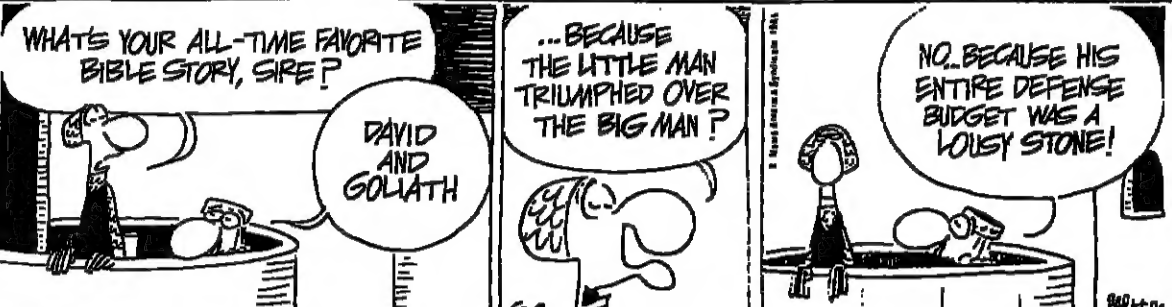
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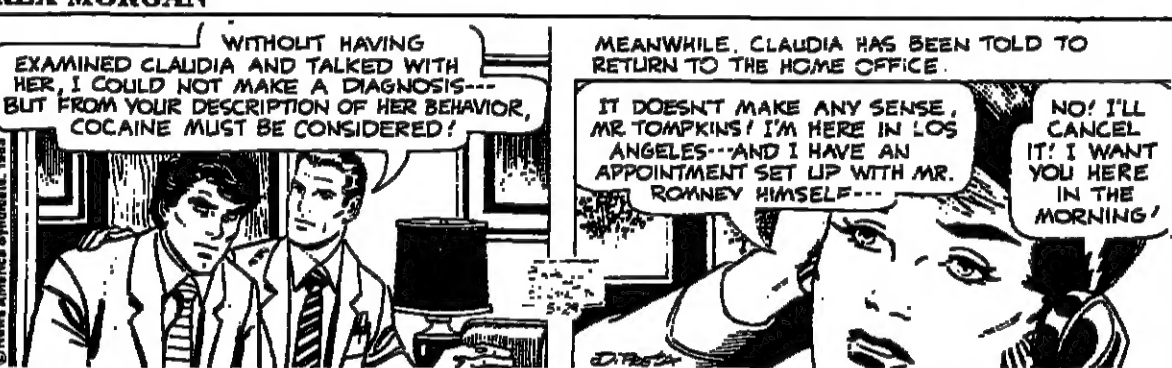
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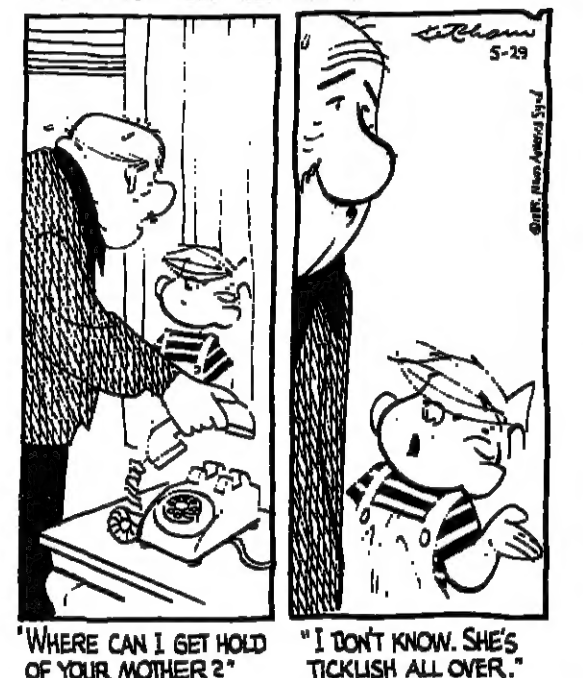
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## GARFIELD



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**IMECH**

**DANGL**

**FLANEL**

**REVABE**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SNOWY EMERY DETAIN GOTTOR  
Answer: What the plover-dropper had—A "ROAMING" NOSE

## WEATHER

| EUROPE        | HIGH | LOW | ASIA | HIGH | LOW |
|---------------|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| Algeria       | 26   | 18  | 30   | 24   | 16  |
| Belgium       | 20   | 14  | 28   | 20   | 12  |
| France        | 20   | 14  | 28   | 20   | 12  |
| Germany       | 20   | 14  | 28   | 20   | 12  |
| Italy         | 20   | 14  | 28   | 20   | 12  |
| Spain         | 20   | 14  | 28   | 20   | 12  |
| UK            | 20   | 14  | 28   | 20   | 12  |
| US            | 20   | 14  | 28   | 20   | 12  |
| Japan         | 20   | 14  | 28   | 20   | 12  |
| China         | 20   | 14  | 28   | 20   | 12  |
| India         | 20   | 14  | 28   | 20   | 12  |
| Africa        | 20   | 14  | 28   | 20   | 12  |
| South America | 20   | 14  | 28   | 20   | 12  |
| North America | 20   | 14  | 28   | 20   | 12  |
| Oceania       | 20   | 14  | 28   | 20   | 12  |

## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse May 28

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

| Amsterdam    | Class Prev. | Class Prev. | Class Prev. | Class Prev. |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ABN Holdings | 441.50      | 439.00      | SA Breda    | 180.00      |
| Alcoa        | 107.50      | 107.00      | SA Breda    | 180.00      |
| Alkermes     | 107.50      | 107.00      | SA Breda    | 180.00      |
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| London       | Class Prev. | Class Prev. | Class Prev. | Class Prev. |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ABN Holdings | 441.50      | 439.00      | SA Breda    | 180.00      |
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## BOOKS

## THE CIDER HOUSE RULES

By John Irving. 360 pages. \$18.95.

William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE RULES referred to in the title of John Irving's new novel are the rules that are posted by the light switch in the cider house of Ocean View apple orchard on the coast of Maine, where about half the action of Irving's story is set. "Please don't operate the grinder or the press if you've been drinking," one of them typically reads.

But these rules are more or less ignored. An altogether different set is followed by the migrant workers who stay in the cider house. A typical one holds that if you get in a knife fight, you cut your opponent just enough to end the fight, not enough to hospitalize him and attract the authorities. Naturally, there is a good deal of cutting in "The Cider House Rules."

Similarly, two sets of rules vie with one another at the locale where the rest of Irving's novel is set. The law of early 20th-century United States says that doctors should not commit abortions. But at St. Cloud's orphanage, which is inland from Ocean View and is a different sort of orchard, Dr. Wilbur Larch follows his own rules.

"No one," he believes, "should ever make a woman have a baby she didn't want to have." Therefore he "was an obstetrician, but when he was asked — and when it was safe — he was an abortionist, too."

The point — which is driven home with the sledgehammer effect that Irving usually uses — is that there are always multiple sets of rules for a given society. Heroism lies in discovering the right ones, whether they are posted on the wall or carved with scalpels, and committing yourself to follow them no matter what.

Actually, this is a sharper point than Irving has made in any of his previous five novels, the best-known of which have been "The World According to Garp" (1978) and "The Hotel New Hampshire" (1981). His novels have tended to sprawl both in tone and focus, but in "The Cider House Rules" he has positively streamlined his form.

Even Irving's excesses seem a little less excessive. It's true that the novel is full of the mixture of comedy and violence that by now has become almost the author's trademark. An excessively outdoorsy couple goes swimming in some rapids and gets swept away and killed by a log drive. A lobsterman who loves to

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East gained 10 international match points, for in the replay the same contract succeeded against less inspired defense.

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## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on copies sold more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

| Rank | Title                    | Author            | Weeks on List |
|------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1    | IF TOMORROW COMES        | by Sidney         | 18            |
| 2    | HOLD THE DREAM           | by Barbara Taylor | 6             |
| 3    | JUBAL SACKETT            | by Louis L'Amour  | 12            |
| 4    | THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS | by James Fenimore | 10            |
| 5    | THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER | by Tom Clancy     | 10            |
| 6    | THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER | by Tom Clancy     | 10            |
| 7    | THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER | by Tom Clancy     | 10            |
| 8    | THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER | by Tom Clancy     | 10            |
| 9    | THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER | by Tom Clancy     | 10            |
| 10   | THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER | by Tom Clancy     | 10            |

## NONFICTION

| Rank | Title                       | Author                         | Weeks on List |
|------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1    | IACocca: An Autobiography   | by Lee Iacocca                 | 10            |
| 2    | SHARPTOWN                   | by William S. Burroughs        | 10            |
| 3    | A PASSION FOR EXCELLENCE    | by Tom Peters and Nancy Austin | 10            |
| 4    | ONCE UPON A TIME            | by Gloria Vanderbilt           | 10            |
| 5    | MY MOTHER'S KEEPER          | by J.D. Haynes                 | 10            |
| 6    | LOVING EACH OTHER           | by Leo Baeck                   | 10            |
| 7    | BREAKING WITH MOSCOW        | by Artyom                      | 10            |
| 8    | THE SONG OF THE NIGHTINGALE | by Sergei                      | 10            |
| 9    | THE COURAGE TO CHANGE       | by Henry                       | 10            |
| 10   | THE BLOOD OF ABRAHAM        | by Henry                       | 10            |

## ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

| Rank | Title  | Author            | Weeks on List |
|------|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 1    | THE FRUGAL GOURMET                                   | by Jeff           | 10            |
| 2    | WEIGHT WATCHERS QUICK START PROGRAM COOKBOOK         | by Jean           | 10            |
| 3    | NOTHING DOWN   | by Roger G. Allen | 10            |
| 4    | WESTER'S NINTH NEW COLLEGE DICTIONARY                | by Webster        | 10            |
| 5    | WHAT THEY DON'T TEACH YOU AT HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL | by Harvard        | 10            |

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, West defended three no-trump that had been reached by an artificial route. One club was Precision, promising 16 or more points, and two clubs was quasi-Slayman. Two hearts promised spades, giving a transfer effect, and the remaining bids were natural.

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South now played hearts, and when that suit failed to break, he led a club to the jack. This held and persevered with clubs. Finally another diamond was led in the hope that East held the ace, but West took the last four tricks to defeat the game.

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## SPORTS

## Celtics Demolish Lakers, 148-114

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BOSTON — The Boston Celtics unleashed a blistering running game and added torrid shooting and outstanding defense to rout the Los Angeles Lakers, 148-114, in Monday's opening game of the National Basketball Association championship series.

Game 2 in the best-of-seven series will be played here Thursday.

It was a humiliating defeat for the Lakers, who swept to their fourth straight Western Conference title by averaging 131.1 points a game. Said the Lakers' Bob McAdoo: "I don't think the Celtics can play any better. If they can, I don't want to see it."

Ahead by 79-49 at intermission, Boston set title-series records for most first-half points, biggest half-time lead and total points. The previous marks were 76 points (the Celtics in the first half against St. Louis in 1960); a 27-point halftime lead (New York over the Lakers in 1970) and a 142 total (Boston against the Lakers in 1965).

Boston's 62 field goals were a record for a championship-series game, and its 60.8 percent floor shooting percentage erased the mark of 60.6, set by the Lakers against the Knicks in 1970.

The Celtics battered the Lakers inside and outside. Kevin McHale, Larry Bird and Robert Parish, the starting front line, produced 63 points, while Scott Wedman led the Lakers' perimeter shooting with 26 points, tying McHale for scoring honors. Wedman did not miss a shot in 11 tries that included four 3-point baskets.

Said Ray Williams, who made 6 points and had 5 assists in 14 minutes: "Robert, Larry and Kevin just took them completely out of their running game with their ability to control the offensive boards" (Boston had a 48-35 edge in rebounds). "You can't run when you don't have the ball and they didn't see much of the ball, did they?"

The Lakers had only two leads, at 2-0 and again at 9-8 on an 18-footer by Ervin Johnson. It was the last field goal the Lakers scored for almost three quarters as the Celtics took over the boards and got their running game going.

Danny Ainge scored 15 of his 19 points in the first quarter to pave the way to a 38-24 advantage. He made seven of his first nine shots, including six in a row. "I thought the key was stopping their first break," Ainge said. "It set the tone for the entire game."

The winners' running game was at its best in the 41-point second quarter, when they shot 16 for 24, including two 3-pointers by Wedman and one by Ainge. Boston's first half included 20-5 and 18-3 scoring runs.

There was no letup. In the third period, said center Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, "we were just wondering how bad it could get. And it got worse." The Celtics made 68 percent of their fourth-quarter shots.

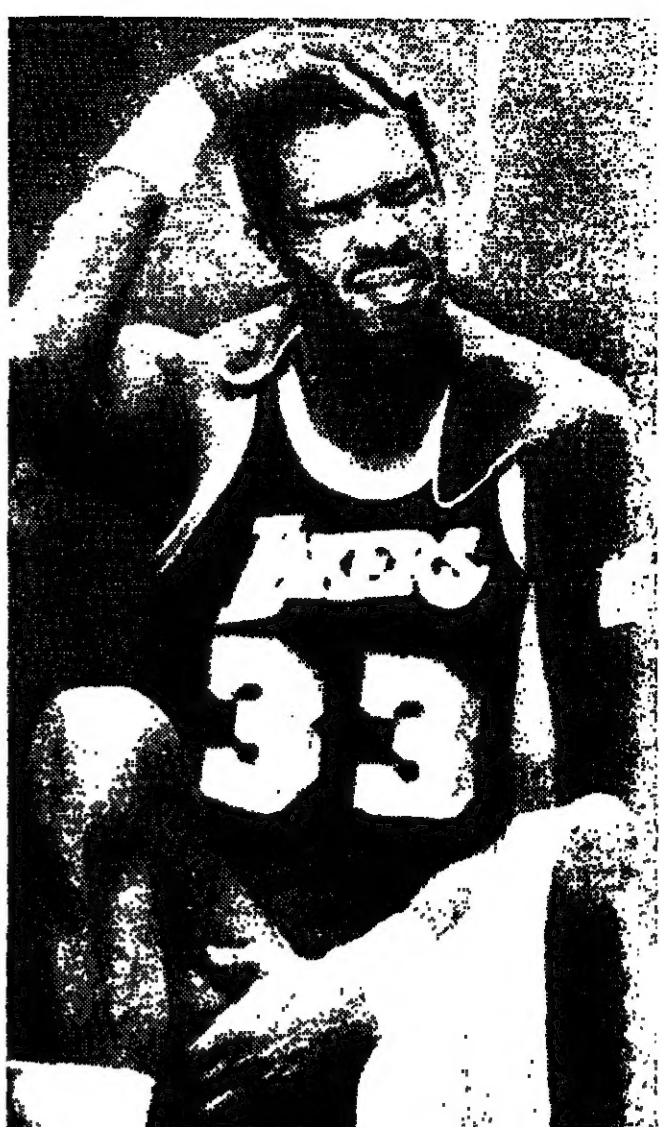
"You could see their eyes crumpling," said Boston's Reggie Miller. "It's like I'm talking to you and I suddenly slapped you. You'd have a shocked look on your face, wouldn't you? That's what they looked like."

The game got rough in the third period. With 7:58 left, Ainge picked up a technical foul for throwing a ball at Byron Scott, and McHale and Kurt Rambis got into a shoving match.

"Byron got me with a forearm to the back of the head, and I lost my cool," said Ainge of the technical, which cost him \$100. "I thought it was a cheap thing. There was a lot of that going on — pushing and shoving — because they were really frustrated. It was that type of game." (NYT, WP, LAT)

Cunningham Quits as 76er Coach  
Billy Cunningham, who helped the Philadelphia 76ers to an NBA title as a player in 1967 and as head coach in 1983, announced his resignation Tuesday. The Associated Press reported. During his coaching tenure, Cunningham, 41, won 454 games and lost 196 and coached the 76ers to the finals twice.

His resignation came a week after the 76ers lost to Boston, 1-4, in the Eastern Conference finals of the playoffs.



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## Evert, Navratilova Gain in French Tennis

The Associated Press

PARIS — Chris Evert Lloyd, winner of the Australian Open championship last December, began the second leg of the grand slam of women's tennis Tuesday with a 6-1, 6-4 victory over 18-year-old Australian Janine Thompson in the French Open tournament.

Because of her Australian triumph, Evert, seeded No. 2 here, is the only woman player eligible to win a \$1 million bonus offered by the International Tennis Federation to the player who wins the Australian, French, Wimbledon and United States titles.

Defending champion Martina Navratilova, meanwhile, cruised into the third round by crushing Virginia Wade of Britain, 6-3, 6-0.

Jimmy Connors eliminated West German Wolfgang Popp, 6-4, 6-1, 7-5, but the 32-year-old No. 3 seed was visibly annoyed with himself as he made a string of unforced mistakes during the early stages.

Two seeded players from Sweden advanced into the men's second round. No. 7 Joakim Nyström dropped a set en route to an easy 6-2, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0 victory over Hans-Dieter Bentele, a qualifier from West Germany. And Stefan Edberg, the 14th seed, was taken to a first-set tiebreaker before eliminating

Claudio Panatta of Italy, 7-6, 6-3, 6-3.

American Jimmy Arias, seeded 16th among the men, fell to qualifier Roberto Saad of Argentina, 6-1, 6-4, 7-5.

Frenchman Yannick Noah delighted the crowd at center court of Roland Garros Stadium with a 6-7, 6-1, 7-5, 6-4 victory over Libor Pisek of Czechoslovakia. The toast of the country two years ago when he became the first Frenchman since 1946 to win this tournament, Noah stormed back after dropping the opening set on a 7-4 tiebreaker. "I'm back and I'm playing well," he said.

Another West German, Boris Becker, successfully adapted his big-serving, attacking style to the slow clay courts and ousted American Vitas Gerulaitis, 6-3, 6-7, 6-1, 6-1 in 2½ hours. Gerulaitis showed glimpses of his old form, but generally was unable to crack the consistent serve of the young Becker.

His Nastase, the veteran Romanian star, was forced to pull out of the tournament because of a leg injury. His spot in the draw was taken by "lucky loser" Emilio Sanchez of Spain, who beat Goran Pijpic of Yugoslavia, 6-3, 5-7, 2-6, 6-1, 6-0, to advance to the second round.

But with Dalglish now drawn back to midfield, Walsh, an injury-prone lightweight, has surprised even himself by overcoming a strained stomach muscle. Monday night he claimed it didn't "look too good" — I can't see another day making a difference. "But Walsh, a slippery 22-year-old, is a proven goal-scoring and quite capable of winning the match."

Juventus, however, rightly respects Liverpool's teamwork more than its individuals. Italians always have had a phobia about British muscle. "You have the physique to both attack and defend," Giam-piero Boniperti, president of Juventus, once said. "You're stronger than us. There's nothing to be done — you're a different race."

Trapattini will preach something different in the dressing room Wednesday. But his president, Boniperti, wasn't a bad prophet: His comment came just before England's domination of the European Cup. Eight of the last nine finals — which have yielded few goals indeed — will have featured an English champion. Nottingham Forest won the trophy twice, Aston Villa once, and — in 1977, 1981 and 1984 — Liverpool. I doubt the men in red will show much British chivalry toward Italy's old lady this time either.

Maybe she does, but honey-moons can be stormy. Says Ray Wilkins, an Englishman well adapted at AC Milan: "I find myself shouting at players to stay cool, not to get emotional. This is where Italians are so different from the English. If you get on top of your marker, you'll crucify him because his temperament will collapse."

But just who is to crucify whom? Uncharacteristically, Liverpool arrived in Brussels late Tuesday uncertain of its lineup and of the fitness of several key players. Manager Joe Fagan announced the following team (which contradicted stories in the early-evening papers that quoted players as saying they had "no chance of being fit"): goalie Bruce Grobbelaar; defenders Phil Neal, Mark Lawrenson, Alan Hansen, Kenny Dalglish, John Wark and Ronnie Whelan; forwards Ian Rush and Paul Walsh.

The injury doubts begin at the heart of the defense. Ireland international Lawrenson plays precisely two weeks after dislocating a shoulder blade, the kind of injury that lingers in the mind like a toothache. In midfield, omitting specialists Sammy Lee, Jim Molloy and Kevin MacDonald, Liverpool opts for Dalglish, in so doing it disturbs its finest attacking end, which had overcome the scamp and the aging process.

Rush, whose early-season absence might excuse the club's mere second place in England's 92-club league table, returned prematurely after a cartilage operation and promptly knocked Benfica out of the Europe Cup, with three of his five goals in the competition. Still the goalmouth as they will, the Italians may find that Rush was born to flourish in confined spaces — as the youngest of 10 children, he shared a bed with five brothers.

And although Italians would gladly break the bank and the import embargo to relieve Liverpool of Rush, Juventus will have to be just as careful around Dalglish, his

partner. Dalglish, 34, simply knows where Rush will be at any moment, and he can make the telling pass or score his own matchwinner.

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## Truly Awful Things

today can feel kin to people who worshipped Ashur 3,000 years ago on land now part of Iraq?

*New York Times Service*

## 'Hope for the Best, Expect the Worst'

his hip, the spinal taps for injecting chemotherapy drugs. "Yeah,



**Dr. Truman with Jason Vitale, 6, a leukemia patient.**

# NATIONAL CL

Her mother dabbed calmly, efficiently, as the noise went on. And at the foot of the table, her little sister Roberta scrunched up her face and jammed a pink toy bear on her ear.

## The Route to the East

any graduate in nursing school, he sailed through his months of physical and mental tests, weapons training and more than a few needles from classmates, young enough to be his child's date. Ellis, a supervisor at the Southern California Rapid Transit District for 19 years, had not intended to join the force the day he picked up a department job application — "it was supposed to be for my son," — the lady behind the desk gave me a strange look. Ellis responded, "I said, 'Don't worry, it's not for me.' But she said, 'I wouldn't surprise me if it were.' There's no age limit anymore." The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals had ruled the county's age cutoff for sheriff's deputies was discriminatory, forcing both the sheriff's and police departments to drop their 35-year-old limits. Ironically, department superiors were skeptical, but Ellis said the physical training was fairly easy, even if he was referred to as "Grandpa" and "Pops" by his college-age classmates. After his graduation, Ellis — a college graduate and a reserve officer for eight years — will be assigned to a year of patrol duty, like any other rookie cop.

The end of her European concert tour in plenty of time to win the World Championship Old-Time Piano Playing Contest in Monticello, Illinois. For the second consecutive year, the Peoria woman took first place in the round-robin of the contest held by the Monticello Railroad Museum. Last year, her husband, Ed, also a music teacher at Bradley University in Peoria, finished second. This year, he stayed behind to perform in the 10th and final concert on the couple's annual European tour, a 21-day tour of West Germany and Switzerland featuring ragtime and jazz piano music.

□

The 200,000-guilder (\$63,000) Heineken prize will be shared by two scientists for their work in the field of visual perception research. They are Bela Julesz, Hungarian-born head of the department of visual perception research at the Bell Laboratories in New Jersey, and Werner Reichardt, director of the Max Planck Institute in Tübingen, West Germany, according to the Royal Netherlands Academy of arts and scientists.

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